I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agency

Trial of civil and criminal cases in the East Godavari Agency.

* 1461 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the East Godavari Agency—

(a) whether the Government Agent issued any directions to courts to post both civil and criminal cases at the headquarters ;

(b) if so, whether the same were followed for some time and for which period ;

(c) if the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, whether the same is being followed at present ; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know, Sir, whether this question will be answered when the information called for is received ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Yes, Sir."

Assignment of Lands

Assignment of lands in Peddakotur.

* 1462 Q.—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Labour Tahsildar, Bellary, assigned about five years ago to the Madigas of Peddakotur S. No. 70-A and part of S. No. 63-A ;

(b) whether the assignees have cleared all the prickly-pear out of these survey numbers and if so, what is the approximate cost of removing it ;

(c) whether the assignees have paid for laying down survey stones and whether the Labour Revenue Inspector was present at the time of laying down these stones ;

(d) whether the Government have since ordered these assignees to quit these survey numbers ; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the assignees towards the cost of removing the prickly-pear ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government are not aware of the grant and have not issued any order of the nature referred to in clause (d) of the question.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" If the Government are not aware of this matter, may I know whether they will make inquiries ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" No, Sir ; because the parties concerned have got the right to appeal in case any order affects them injuriously."

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Estates Land Act

Amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

* 1463 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the opinion of the Board of Revenue upon the draft Bill to amend the Estates Land Act;

(b) whether they have considered the Bill in the light of the Board's remarks; and

(c) whether they propose to take steps to introduce the Bill in the January sitting of the Legislative Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1247-A.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether Government will place on the table of the House the draft Bill of the Government together with the opinion of the Board of Revenue sought for?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As soon as the draft Bill is ready, it will be published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"As at present advised, may I know when the Bill will be ready for publication?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"As Government are now busy with the budget, they expect it to be ready in April."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the draft Bill is not yet ready? For, clause (a) says the draft Bill has been sent to the Board of Revenue for opinion. I want to know whether that draft Bill has not been considered yet together with the opinion of the Board of Revenue?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir, the Government have not considered it yet."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government hope to be able to introduce this Bill during the lifetime of this Council?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Yes, Sir."

Irrigation

Extent of land to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project.

* 1464 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to the Tungabhadra Project—

(a) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to ascertain districtwar the extent of land that would likely be brought under irrigable wet ayacut under the Tungabhadra canal when the project is completed;

(b) how many districts as at present outlined the contemplated canal has to irrigate, and what they are;

(c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to ascertain in consultation with the ryots and in consultation with the agricultural authorities in each district the probable maximum and minimum water-rates for the single and double crop wet cultivation in the area to be irrigated by the contemplated Tungabhadra canal;

(*d*) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to take measures in that direction;

(*e*) whether there has been a report on this subject from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation; and

(*f*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay the same on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Memorandum No. 16082-D/26-13, dated 6th January 1928, which has been placed on the Council table.

(*c*) & (*d*) It is premature to consider the question of water-rate till the results of the investigation on the engineering side which has been ordered are known.

(*e*) & (*f*) The answer to clause (*e*) is in the negative.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know whether any report has been called for from the Irrigation Chief Engineer?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"A staff has been appointed to investigate into the matter and they will submit a report."

Irrigation of lands in Coimbatore district from the water in the Mettur Reservoir.

*1465 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any report has been received from the Chief Engineer at Mettur about the irrigation of some lands in the Coimbatore district to the west of the Cauvery from the water in the Mettur Reservoir and if so, to what effect;

(*b*) whether the Government have come to any decision on the matter referred to in (*a*) and if so, to what effect;

(*c*) whether the Government have passed any order asking the Chief Engineer at Mettur to make further investigation regarding the irrigation of some lands in the Salem district with water from the Mettur Reservoir;

(*d*) whether the above order has been passed on any report from the Chief Engineer; and

(*e*) if so, whether the Chief Engineer's report will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The only report on the subject is the one by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), published with G.O. No. 1974 I., dated 16th December 1926, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) In paragraph 2 (i) of G.O. No. 2616 I., dated 19th October 1928, which was supplied to all M.L.C's., the Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project, was asked to report on the question of extension of irrigation in the Salem district from the Mettur reservoir. He reported that this investigation could not be undertaken by the project staff. The Government, therefore, sanctioned a special division for the purpose in G.O. No. 1 I., dated 2nd January 1929, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. This division will work under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am astonished, Sir, that in spite of the unusual care bestowed on questions by the hon. Member, there is no answer to clause (b). May I ask the hon. Minister to give the answer at least now ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Pending the investigation of this matter, Government cannot come to any decision."

Landlord and Tenant

Disposal of suits by Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur.

* 1466 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of suits and petitions disposed of by Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, from the date of his taking charge of the office up to 15th October 1928 ;

(b) the number of suits declared ex parte ;

(c) the number of petitions and suits disposed of by giving notice to the parties on the notice board ; and

(d) whether any complaint has been made that the said Divisional Officer is abusing and insulting parties and also pleaders ?

A.—(a) The number of suits and petitions referred to in the question are noted below :—

Suits	434
Miscellaneous applications	221
Execution petitions	439
Total ...	1,094

(b) 265.

(c) No suits or applications were disposed of by giving notice of the date of hearing to the parties on the notice board. In the case of eight execution petitions, notice was given in April 1928 in the manner indicated to the decree-holders to file fees for attachment warrants and sale applications ; but they were not disposed of for default of filing of these fees.

(d) A complaint was received by the Collector from the Bar Association. The allegations made therein were categorically denied by the Deputy Collector and he was corroborated by the statements of two pleaders who were present in court on the occasions referred to.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, that the fact that there are so many ex parte cases—as many as 265—is due to the fact that Mr. V. Achyutam Pantulu posts cases in distant places, highly inconvenient to parties as well as pleaders ?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not think that is a necessary inference, Sir."

Land Revenue

Inclusion of certain lands in the Kistna Eastern delta in the suspense list.

* 1467 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some lands in the Kistna Eastern delta which are irrigable but not yet included in the regular ayacut are put in the suspense list by the Collector;

(*b*) if so, what the implication is in putting a field in the suspense list;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that when water is taken to the said fields penal assessment is generally levied in the first instance and that it is afterwards reduced to ordinary single rate on appeal or at the time of the jamabandi;

(*d*) whether Government are aware that the owners of fields in the suspense list are greatly harassed at every stage by Revenue subordinates;

(*e*) whether Government propose to abolish the suspense list and convert the affected lands into non-guaranteed wet allowing the ryots to raise wet crops at their risk and charging only single water-rate for the use of Government water;

(*f*) whether the Public Works Department authorities were consulted by the Collector when the suspense list of fields in the Kistna Eastern delta was prepared and whether the Public Works Department authorities agreed to the proposal; and

(*g*) whether it is a fact that the annual water applications for the fields in the suspense list are generally rejected by the Public Works Department authorities and if so, why?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*g*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Fixing of the commutation rate in regard to the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 1468 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 358 answered on 8th October 1928 about the fixing of the commutation rate in regard to the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts—

(*a*) for what reasons and under what circumstances the policy laid down in G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, that the lowest rate touched by prices during the previous twenty non-famine years without any deduction should be accepted as a commutation rate has been modified and the present policy of fixing the average with certain deductions has been laid down;

(*b*) whether the change was due to any difficulties in the working of the principle as laid down in the Government Order of 1885 or to any agitation carried by the people, or whether it was due solely to the initiative of the Government;

(*c*) whether the Government intend to give effect to the policy laid down in the Government Order of 1885 during the present and future settlements; and

(*d*) if not, why not?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) G.O. No. 881, Revenue, dated 30th July 1885, did not lay down in the matter referred to any policy but an empirical rule devised, so far as can now be inferred, to produce a certain result in the case of the settlement of Madura in connexion with which settlement the Government Order was passed. When the next settlement, that of South Arcot, came under consideration, the absurdity of the proposed method as a means for arriving at a fair commutation rate for the next thirty years was apparent and that method was abandoned. No representations appear to have been received by Government in either connexion.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" Sir, is it not a fact that this Government Order laid down that all future resettlement operations should be carried on in consonance with the terms of this Government Order ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I must ask for notice, Sir."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" May I know why Government changed the policy enunciated in this Government Order in regard to the resettlement of South Arcot ? The answer given here does not contain any answer to this point. The answer merely says it was found to be absurd. I want the reasons why it was found absurd. That is my intention in putting this question and I find no answer here to it."

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" To take the lowest price in any one year of the last twenty years as a fair compdtation rate for the next thirty years is absurd."

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" If that was the policy laid down by the Government Order, where is the necessity for changing it ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Because the Government realized that it was absurd. (Laughter.)"

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—" May I take it that the Government Order laid down an absurd proposal ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" Yes, Sir. (Laughter.)"

Minor Irrigation

Transfer of minor irrigation supervisors.

*1469 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the minor irrigation supervisors are working in the same district throughout the period of their service ;

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of years each supervisor has been serving continuously in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly ; and

(*c*) whether there are instances of these supervisors being transferred from one district to another in the interests of efficient administration ?

A.—(*a*) Unless transferred by the Board of Revenue for any reason, minor irrigation supervisors will ordinarily continue to serve in the district where they are.

(*b*) & (*c*) The information desired by the hon. Member is not readily available in any book of reference but would have to be specially compiled. The Government do not propose to order such compilation because as has already been stated in answer to questions on the subject of minor irrigation supervisors the Government think that ordinarily it is to the fuller advantage that they should serve in one district and not be transferred.

Irrigation of certain lands in Aralihalli village, Hospet taluk.

*1470 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Survey Nos. 27-*a*, 27-*b*, 27-*c*, 28, 29-*a*, 29-*b*, 30-*a*, 30-*b*, 30-*c*, 12-*a*, 12-*b* and 12-*c* of Aralihalli village, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, are classified as wet lands in the Revenue registers and if so, the channel and the sluice intended to irrigate them ;

(*b*) whether the said lands were for many years being irrigated by sluice No. 14 ; and

(*c*) whether irrigation from that sluice has since been prohibited and if so, why and from what date ?

A.—(*a*) The Resettlement Register shows that the lands in question have been registered as wet under the Tungabhadra Anicut—Basavanna Kaluva. They are not registered as entitled to irrigation under a particular sluice.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information on these points.

Survey

Resurvey of Kasaragod taluk.

*1471 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to my question No. 229 answered on 8th September 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council—

(*a*) the representation of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara at Mangalore and the orders passed thereon ; and

(*b*) any subsequent orders as to the resurvey of Kasaragod taluk ; and

(ii) to state the amount of the back assessment received, and

(*a*) liable to be refunded ; and

(*b*) actually refunded under various headings according to the orders of Government ?

A.—(i) (*a*) & (*b*) A copy of the order passed on the representation of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara was sent to the Honorary Secretary of that Association. Since then certain matters dealt with in that representation have been further examined by the Government, and orders have just been issued. A copy of these two orders [a] are placed on the table.

(ii) The Government have not the information.

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 166–170 infra.

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Labour

Acquisition of a site in Aayalam village in Wallajah taluk for Adi-Dravidas.

* 1472 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to enquire and state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the District Labour Officer, North Arcot, sought to acquire for the extension of the village-site for the Adi-Dravidas of Aayalam village in Wallajah taluk, the only plot granted as maintenance to a helpless widow;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Labour Officer was drawn to the circumstance that the acquisition would deprive her of her only means of living;

(*c*) whether the District Labour Officer brushed aside the objections;

(*d*) whether there are not other suitable lands in the vicinity which are better fitted for extension of village-site; and

(*e*) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) It has been decided to withdraw from the acquisition of the land in question.

Acquisition of house-sites by the depressed classes of Semmengudi village.

* 1473 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware of the petition, dated 13th October 1928, from Muthukannu and three others of Shiyali taluk, Semmengudi village, Vilvarayanatham East, to the Commissioner of Labour for confirming the possession of the house-sites they were occupying for more than three generations and of the reply from the Collector of Tanjore bearing D. Dis. No. 15480–28–B.-C.-D, dated 10th November 1928; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that a sum of Rs. 42 was collected from the four applicants on 28th August 1928 and why the Collector of Tanjore now passes an order prohibiting the acquisition of the said land?

A.—A report in the matter has been called for.

Action taken on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

* 1474 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: With reference to the answer to my question No. 728 answered on 27th November 1928, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what final decisions have been arrived at regarding the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee?

A.—Final decisions have not yet been arrived at on the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know for how long this has been under the consideration of Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Most of the recommendations relate to the Departments of Agriculture and Education, and they are being considered by those departments."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that the question of unemployment is becoming more and more acute ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have no information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether any one of the recommendations has a chance of being carried out? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said, Sir, the question is under the consideration of the departments concerned and I shall see that orders are passed as early as possible."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" In view of the fact that it has been pending for a very long time, may I know when it will be ready ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I have already answered the question by saying that I shall see that orders are passed as early as possible."

Working of the Labour Department.

* 1475 *Q*.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Labour Department was started ;

(*b*) the grants made to this department in each of the years since it was started till 1928 ;

(*c*) in how many and which of the districts the Labour Department has started work till now ;

(*d*) in how many districts more the work is proposed to be started ; and

(*e*) in how many of them the work has been completed ?

A.—(*a*) In the year 1920.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimates and the Accountant-General's reports on Appropriation Accounts for the various years.

(*c*) In sixteen districts—Tanjore, Godavari East, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Kanara, Anantapur, West Godavari, Cuddapah and Malabar.

(*d*) In three more districts during 1929–30, viz., Coimbatore, Kurnool and Tinnevelly.

(*e*) In none.

Motor Vehicles Act

Prosecutions launched by motor inspectors.

* 1476 *Q*.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the number of prosecutions launched by the motor inspectors in each district in the Presidency during the last two years ending with 30th September 1928 ; how many of the prosecutions were for overloading and mechanical defects and how many were for breaches of other rules and directions ;

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(b) how many of the prosecutions resulted in convictions; and

(c) what was the income to the Government through fines imposed in these convictions?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Inspectors of motor vehicles have no power to launch prosecutions. A statement [a] is, however, laid on the table giving the information required as far as it can be ascertained in respect of prosecutions launched by the Police on information received from inspectors of motor vehicles.

Income from and expenditure on the regulation of motor traffic.

* 1477 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total income to the Government from each district in the Presidency under the following heads for the last two years ending with 30th September 1928:—

(i) registration of motor vehicles;

(ii) issuing and renewing of Government permits for motor vehicles plying for hire;

(iii) half-yearly inspection of motor vehicles plying for hire;

(iv) issuing and renewing of driving licences including provisional licences; and

(v) issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books; and

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred by the Government for the above period in connexion with motor vehicles and control of motor traffic in each district?

A.—(a) & (b) The information [b] is laid on the table.

Civil Justice

Location of a Sub-Court at Tenali.

* 1478 Q.—Mr. P. Anjaneyulu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representations for the location of a Sub-Court at Tenali in the Guntur district; and

(b) if so, what orders the Government have passed on the subject?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government await the report of the High Court which has been addressed on the subject by the petitioners themselves.

Investment of collections from insolvents by the Official Receivers.

* 1479 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the amounts collected from the estates of the insolvents by the Official Receivers are invested in any bank;

(b) whether any interest is collected on the amounts so invested in the bank;

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 171 infra. [b] Printed as Appendix III on pages 172–173 infra.

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(c) whether the Official Receivers are paid from the interest so accumulated or from Imperial funds; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the interest collected on the amount collected by the Official Receiver is credited to the general revenues?

A.—(a) Under article 21 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Official Receivers are permitted to open accounts for the deposit of moneys received by them in their official capacity with a branch of the Imperial Bank of India where such a branch is available. Where no such branch exists, an account may, with the approval of the Local Government, be opened with any other bank.

(b) When an account is opened with the Imperial Bank, it allows interest on the amount of deposit at 2 per cent when the daily balance does not fall below Rs. 10,000.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 1289.

(d) Estates of over Rs. 10,000 are credited roughly with the interest they would have got if invested singly and balance of interest realized is credited to Provincial revenues as the charges on account of Official Receivers, establishments and contingencies are met from such funds.

Forests

Number of Gazetted Forest Officers in South Kanara district.

*1480 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted Forest Officers at present in the South Kanara district as compared with that in 1917–18 and 1922–23; and

(b) the reasons for their increase, if any?

A.—(a) The number of gazetted officers in the three years is as follows:—

1917–18	3
1922–23	4
1929	4

(b) There is an increase only when compared with the year 1917–18. It is due to the posting of a new Assistant Conservator (Mr. J. Banerji) for training in the South Mangalore division.

Jails

Burial of Muslim prisoners by private societies.

*1481 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are paying any amount to any society which has undertaken the burial of Muslim prisoners who die in the prisons in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial from any Muslim association or public body who have undertaken to do this work;

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(c) how the memorials were disposed of; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in other Presidencies the Government help such associations and public bodies?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Yes.

(c) The memorialists were informed that the system of handing over dead bodies of Muhammadan prisoners to Muslim Associations or individuals for burial according to their religion was in vogue in this Presidency and that the Government considered that the existing system was satisfactory and sufficient.

(d) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know why Government do not follow the line that is adopted in other provinces?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As a matter of fact the practice existing in other provinces was observed here also; but as it was found to work unsatisfactorily the present system was adopted, and it has been found to work well. Further the present system was adopted by the hon. the Home Member after discussing it with a deputation that waited on him regarding this matter when this portfolio was with him."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know why Government think this is a better method?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it has been found in actual practice to be better."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" What is the reason for the preference that Government give to this system?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Will Government consult the opinion of associations and public bodies with regard to the disposal of dead bodies of Muslim prisoners?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is *the* question which I answered just now."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know the present procedure? Do Government themselves bury the dead bodies; or do they ask others to bury; if it is the latter, to what community do they belong?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Education

Higher-grade education of girls in Guntur district.

* 1482 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what facilities there are in the Guntur district for the higher-grade education of girls;

(b) whether Government maintain any institution either for higher education for girls or for training them as teachers; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether they intend to start any such schools in the near future?

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A.—(*a*) There is a high school for girls at Guntur under mission management—the Stall Girls' High School, Guntur.

(*b*) There is a Government Lower Elementary Training School for Muhammadan women at Guntur. There are no secondary schools for girls under Government management in the district.

(*c*) It is not proposed to open any new secondary or training school for women in the district in the next year.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Do Government contemplate opening schools for the higher-grade education of girls in the near future? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have already said the whole scheme is under the consideration of Government."

Establishment of a High School at Coonoor.

* 1483 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is no High School at Coonoor; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal before the Government or the local authority for the establishment of a High School at Coonoor?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) There is no such proposal before the Government nor have they any information as to whether any local authority has such a proposal under its consideration.

Want of educational facilities for Muslim boys and girls of Lalpet village, Chidambaram taluk.

* 1484 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that no school either for Muslim boys or girls has been hitherto established in the village of Lalpet;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that, in spite of representations from the Muslim residents and the ryots of Lalpet, the Taluk Board of Chidambaram has not till now provided a school for Muslim boys and girls at Lalpet;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in the board school at Lalpet no adequate provision is made for the imparting of religious and moral instruction to Muslim boys and that no English is taught to boys in the said school; and

(*d*) whether the Government will enquire into the absence of facilities for the education of Muslim boys and girls at Lalpet and redress the grievance?

A.—The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether the report since called for has been received? "

The hon. Dr. P SUBBARAYAN :—" I did not follow the hon. Member."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I want to know whether the report since called for has been received? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

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Names and qualifications of the Presidents of District Educational Councils.

* 1485 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names and the educational qualifications of the nominated Presidents of the District Educational Councils in the Presidency at present?

A.—At present the only nominated Presidents are those of the District Educational Councils of Guntur and the Nilgiris. M.R.Ry. V Ch. John Garn, the President of the District Educational Council, Guntur, is an M.A., L.T., Mr. A. R. Cox, the President of District Educational Council, the Nilgiris, is an I.C.S. officer.

Application of Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin for the post of Lady Superintendent of the Government Hobart Muslim Girls' School.

* 1486 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was an application from Miss Mahmuda Saifuddin Khan for the post of the Lady Superintendent of the Government Hobart Muslim Girls' School, Madras ; and

(b) if so, how it has been disposed of?

A.—(a) It is understood that an application was received by the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) The applicant was asked if she would accept an assistant's post but she is reported to have declined it.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" What is the reason for this inordinate delay in making the appointment? I want to know who is responsible for putting off making this appointment—the Government, or the office of the Director of Public Instruction or the Deputy Directors."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of putting off the appointment of a lady at all."

Payment of contract contingencies to junior deputy inspectors of schools.

* 1487 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior grade deputy inspectors of schools are claiming contract contingencies (tour and lighting charges) on the strength of their own certificates and vouchers ; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, why such a procedure is not extended to the junior grade deputy inspectors in Madura district?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The above procedure has not been extended to Junior Grade Deputy Inspectors as they are not in independent charge but are attached to the offices of Senior Grade Deputy Inspectors and work under the supervision of the latter.

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Work done by peons sanctioned to junior deputy inspectors of schools.

*1488 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the peons sanctioned to the junior grade deputy inspectors are ordered to be under their control during the tour and under the control of the senior grade deputy inspectors while at headquarters in Madura district?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative, the reasons being that the Junior Grade Deputy Inspector forms an integral part of the establishment of the Senior Grade Deputy Inspector concerned. The practice is not peculiar to the Madura district alone.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know why the peons sanctioned to the junior grade deputy inspectors are to be under their control while on tour only, but under the control of the senior grade deputy inspectors while at headquarters? May I know why this diarchy in Madura district?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no question of diarchy in the office of the deputy inspector of schools. As the answer says the practice is not peculiar to the Madura district alone."

Holding of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination at Harpanahalli.

*1489 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Harpanahalli in Bellary district is a centre for the holding of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examinations;

(*b*) whether it was at any time a centre also for the Government Technical Examinations;

(*c*) whether any representation has been received from the parents of pupils appearing for the Government Technical Examinations from the western taluks of the Bellary district that the Government Technical Examinations should be held in Harpanahalli also as before; and

(*d*) if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) An unsigned petition was received by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

(*d*) As the number of candidates appearing from the locality is small and as the cost of holding the examination at the place is disproportionately high, it is not proposed to make Harpanahalli again a centre.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know what considerations influence Government in arriving at a decision on matters like this?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not follow the implications of my hon. Friend's question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*d*) I want to know whether cost is the only factor that determines the question."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Cost is the chief factor that has to be taken into consideration ?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether there is no other deciding factor ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I say, cost is the principal consideration."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What are the other considerations ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think there are very many other considerations."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether there are any other considerations at all ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered."

Increase in the number of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.

*1490 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to increase the number of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction ; and

(b) if so, the reason and the necessity for the same ?

A.—(a) Yes. A proposal for the appointment of one additional Deputy Director is under consideration.

(b) The need for the appointment of an officer whose whole time and attention could be devoted to the examination and supervision of schemes for the improvement and expansion of primary, rural and adult education has been felt keenly. The proposed Deputy Director will undertake this work.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Do not Government think it advisable to distribute the work among the present four or five officers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN: —" I am afraid the hon. member is wrong. There are at present only two deputy directors, and it is proposed to appoint one more."

Grants for Annamalai and Andhra Universities, 1929–30.

*1490-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount provided for the Annamalai University in the Budget for 1929–30 ;

(i) for endowment fund ;

(ii) for current recurring expenditure ;

(b) whether any amount will be provided for the Andhra University in the Budget for 1929–30 ; and

(c) if so, what amount and under which heads ?

A.—(a) (i) The sum of Rs. 27 lakhs due from Provincial funds to the Permanent Endowment Fund of the Annamalai University under section 41 (ii) (b) of the Annamalai University Act has been paid to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University

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on behalf of the University. The amount is now in the custody of the Accountant General, as a Trust Deposit. No provision has, therefore, been made for the purpose in the Budget estimate for 1929–30.

(ii) Rs. 1,50,000.

(b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 1,22,500 has been provided for grants to the Andhra University towards establishment charges, travelling allowances, etc.

As a result of the recent legislative proceedings, Government hope shortly to announce their conclusions as to their financial relations with the Andhra University.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With respect to the answer to clauses (b) and (c), may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether Government intend to make any provision for the Andhra University in the budget for the next year, besides the grant of a lakh and odd of rupees made towards establishment, etc. ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If my hon. Friend waits till the hon. the Finance Member has delivered his budget speech . . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking the hon. the Education Minister whether he can give us the information asked for. Sir, with reference to clauses (b) & (c) of this question he has given us the reply. 'As a result of the recent legislative proceedings, Government hope shortly to announce their conclusion as to their financial relations with the Andhra University'. I now ask him, Sir, whether he has come to any conclusion as regards the contribution, i.e., whether Government propose to make any contribution to the Andhra University besides the lakh and odd of rupees granted towards establishment charges, etc. ? "

11-15 a.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister is quite in order in referring to the budget statement to be made immediately after the close of the questions "

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know why the Government have not made any provision for starting an agricultural, technological or commercial college? These do not depend upon the question of the headquarters or centres, because the section in the Act does not refer to them but refers only to University colleges."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not see wherein the question of agricultural or other colleges comes in with regard to this."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Because it relates to the question of the Andhra University generally."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise."

Local Boards

Completion of the bridge over the Nizampatam canal at Pedapudi, Guntur district.

* 1491 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the proposed bridge on the Nizampatam canal at Pedapudi in Guntur district is likely to be executed ;

(b) the causes for the delay ; and

(c) at what stage the matter stands ?

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A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Will the Government be pleased to pass on the information as soon as they get it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will let the hon. Member have the information as soon as I get it."

Construction of a bridge at Tsundur, Guntur district.

* 1492 *Q.*—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals for constructing a bridge at Tsundur in the Guntur district ?

A.—Yes; across the Tungabhadra drain at mile 14/2-3 of the Tsundur Railway feeder road.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know when the construction will be undertaken ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot give a definite answer to that."

Alleged canvassing during the election of the Vice-President of the Nilgiris District Board.

* 1493 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that at the meeting of the Nilgiris District Board held on 15th January 1929 for the election of the Vice-President, the District Collector proposed one Mr. Simon for the Vice-President's place ;

(*b*) whether the said Mr. Simon is a nominated member of the District Board ;

(*c*) whether at the time of proposing Mr. Simon, the Collector specially pleaded for Mr. Simon's election and also stated that Mr. Simon was to be there only for a short time ; and

(*d*) the reasons why the Collector canvassed for the election of Mr. Simon while competent Indians like Mr. Ari Gowder, M.L.C., were available for election ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Collector, who is also the President, District Board, proposed Mr. C. R. Simmonds, a nominated member, for the Vice-President's place. There is no such member as Mr. Simon.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether the District Board of Nilgiris has got a very large proportion of European and Anglo-Indian members already ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It has a certain proportion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. I cannot understand what my hon. Friend means by the expression ' very large '."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" At any rate the district board is not famished for want of those gentlemen ; but may I know why the Collector

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went out of his way to support and canvass for Mr. Simmonds?—I made a mistake in mentioning the name as Simon, because Simon is so much in the air now."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think the Collector went out the way to support any particular candidate."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Is it not within the knowledge of the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that when the Collector himself proposes a particular candidate when other people are available for proposing, it will be taken by other members that the Collector is actually canvassing for a particular candidate?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is asking for opinion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether we are to understand that the Collector did not go out of his way when he did a certain amount of canvassing for a particular gentleman, Mr. Simmonds?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think my hon. Friend is right in his inference."

Provision of conveyances for Muslim girls' school at Krishnagiri.

* 1494 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no conveyance for the Muslim girls' school at Krishnagiri; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to provide the school with adequate conveyance?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know if the Government will call for the information and take the necessary steps?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"No answer, Sir"?

Elected presidents for Hospet and Harpanahalli Taluk Boards.

* 1495 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board of Bellary included in one of its recent annual reports a resolution of the Board to throw open for election the presidentships of the taluk boards of Hospet and Harpanahalli;

(b) whether the Government have taken any and, if so, what action on the above resolution; and

(c) when the posts of the presidents of the above two taluk boards will fall vacant and by what method—whether by election or by nomination—they are to be filled up?

A.—(a) Yes; in the Administration Report for 1926–27.

(b) & (c) The Government are waiting for a report from the President, District Board.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the hon. the Minister had stated that if the local body, the district board, recommended favourably, he would accept it? I want to know whether he stated so or not."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As it has been stated in answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), the Government are waiting for the report of the president of the district board."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to know whether the action to be taken by the Government will not depend on the recommendation of the local body concerned, and whether the Minister has not said so sometime ago?"

The hon Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The report of the president of the district board will naturally deal with that position."

Alleged irregularities in the election of the Bellary District Board President.

* 1496 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the election of the President of the District Board of Bellary was held on 28th November last;

(*b*) whether one of the candidates was the President of the Board on the day of election; and

(*c*) whether the Government have taken any and, if so, what action to set right the irregularity in respect of the nomination of an existing President as one of the candidates?

A.—(*a*) Yes,

(*b*) Yes,

(*c*) There was no irregularity,

Nomination of Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar to Bellary District Board.

* 1497 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar was nominated to the Bellary District Board;

(*b*) for what period he was nominated and when that period expired; and

(*c*) whether he now continues to be a member of the Board and if so, how?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal was appointed Member of the Bellary District Board from 20th October 1925. The period of his appointment as a nominated member expired on 8th December 1925 when he was elected as President, District Board, from which date he became ex-officio member by virtue of section 14 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(*c*) He is now ex-officio member of the Board as he was re-elected as President, District Board, with effect from 11th December 1928.

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Utilization of surplus funds of local bodies.

*1498 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the surplus funds of local bodies the Government have ever considered the question of permitting local bodies—

(a) to invest their surplus funds in the co-operative land mortgage banks at rates ranging from five to six per cent interest;

(b) to give advances from those funds to the ryots through the Revenue Department on lines similar to those that the Government themselves advance to them under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent; and

(c) to invest them in certain specified banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, such as the Indian Bank or the Central Bank of India and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) Yes. The matter has been deferred till the establishment of a central co-operative land mortgage bank.

(b) A request of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, in the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Yes. The question has been deferred for the present.

Excise

Number of liquor shops closed and opened in 1927–28 in the Presidency.

*1499 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of liquor shops of different kinds opened in each district during 1927–28; and

(b) the number of liquor shops of different kinds closed during 1927–28?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the appendix, whether the hon. Minister can give any reasons why such a large number as 22 new shops have been opened in the Coimbatore district in the year under consideration?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I have called for information with regard to that."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether any new areas have been added during the year under reference to the areas in which total prohibition is enforced?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no old area in which there is total prohibition now, and there is therefore no question of new areas."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Was there any area in which total prohibition was experimented last year?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 174 infra.

Medical

Number of I.M.S. officers in civil employ in Madras.

* 1500 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many I.M.S. officers are now employed on the civil side in Madras;

(b) how many of them are now holding posts reserved for officers of the I.M.S.; and

(c) whether the Government will request the Government of India to recall all I.M.S. officers holding posts not reserved for the I.M.S. in this Presidency and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Forty-two.

(b) Nineteen, including an unspecified post reserved for the I.M.S.

(c) Under the scheme for the reorganization of the I.M.S. announced in the Government of India's Press Communiqué, dated 10th May 1928, 23 posts (including 5 posts in the Jail Department) are reserved for I.M.S. officers. Including a leave and study reserve of 6 officers, this Government have to employ 29 officers on the whole, but the rights of I.M.S. officers who were already in civil employ prior to the reorganization are to be fully preserved. The detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of these officers are being worked out by the Government of India whose orders are awaited. This Government have in the meantime requested the Government of India to withdraw the services of 4 I.M.S. officers who are now in temporary civil employ and who have not acquired a right to permanent employment in the Civil Medical Department in this Presidency.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In the answer it is stated thus 'the rights of I.M.S. officers who were already in civil employ prior to the reorganization are to be fully preserved'. May I know what the Government means by that?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It means that people already in this service have got a right to be in service. We cannot dismiss them at once."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU:—"In the last sentence of the answer it is stated thus: 'The Government have in the meantime requested the Government of India to withdraw the services of 4 I.M.S. officers who are now in temporary civil employ. . .' May I know what has become of that, and what decision has been arrived at on that matter?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"That is exactly where we stand now. The statement given in the answer represents the present position."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know whether in addition to these I.M.S. officers there are any other European officers in service now and what places are reserved for them?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The main question here deals with I.M.S. officers, and there are no places reserved for non-I.M.S. Europeans."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if all the 4 who are to be sent away are Indians ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"They are."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if there are also Europeans who can be sent away ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what the necessity is for having 42 officers when you have posts only for 23 ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The rule said that we are bound to maintain 50 officers, but we are maintaining only 42, and those 42 officers must continue till somehow or other we get rid of them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"When other provinces succeed in getting rid of them, is our Minister helpless to do the same ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know wherefrom my hon. Friend got the information with regard to the other provinces."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I was in the department and I know also what is going on in this matter in other places."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member giving information ?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I want the hon. Minister to acquaint himself with what is being done in other provinces, and to see that what is being done there is done here also. Will he do so ?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether any non-I.M.S. European officers have been recently confirmed in appointments for which they have been brought in under special contracts ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know exactly what the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to any special appointment for which we have advertised, there is one such officer."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know then why such an appointment has been made when these I.M.S. officers could have been appointed to such a post ? Why were not I.M.S. officers appointed to that post ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"None of them possesses the special knowledge that is required for that post."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if it is the intention of the Government to appoint the provincial officers for any of these posts ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"It may be like that."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know whether, out of the 4 officers sent out, 1 has already acquired a right to permanency ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The Government are not aware that he has acquired any such right. If he has got any such right, we would not be able to send him away."

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Why is it said that these men are temporary ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Under the rules they have not served sufficiently long to acquire permanent rights or they were taken on condition of reversion."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is there any condition like that ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if this Government applied to the Government of India to withdraw any of these permanent officers or to employ them elsewhere ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member probably has not read the answer which says, 'the detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of these officers are being worked out by the Government of India.' If they work out these detailed measures as to how to preserve these rights and we agree with them, and they provide for sending them away these officers can then be sent away."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood what I said. I want to know whether this Government asked the Government of India to withdraw some of these officers who are permanent by employing them outside the Presidency."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Under the regulations so far issued, under the communiqués so far issued, the rights of permanent officers in this province have to be preserved. How these rights are to be preserved and whether we shall be able to send them away are matters for decision by the Government of India."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the rights of the I.M.S. officers superior to those of the doctors in the provincial service ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Where my hon. Friend got the idea about superiority I am not able to understand."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it the policy of the Government to encourage I.M.S. men from foreign lands in preference to the sons of the soil ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If it had been the policy of the Government to encourage I.M.S. officers before, that policy has to a certain extent been curtailed now."

Public Health

Enquiry into the death of a girl at Puthiyara after anti-hookworm treatment.

* 1501 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the tragic death of a girl five years old studying in the Mamuttipara girls' school at Puthiyara, Calicut, immediately after the administration of anti-hookworm medicine ;

(*b*) the interval that elapsed between the time the medicine was administered and the death of the girl ;

(*c*) the number of children in the said section to whom the medicine was administered on that day ;

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(*d*) the number of children who were taken to the hospital as a result of the treatment on that day ;

(*e*) whether the doctor that gave the medicine has given epilepsy as the cause of the girl's death while the parents of the child have emphatically denied that the child had epilepsy at any time ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the doctor was chatting with a mistress of the school inside the school-room while the medicine was being administered by his peon to the children outside ; and

(*g*) whether the hon. the Minister has caused any enquiry to be instituted into this matter and if not, whether he will do so at once ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The girl died within half an hour.

(*c*) Eighty-three.

(*d*) About six children related to the warders of the Government Mental Hospital, Calicut, were taken to that hospital and a few others to the Headquarter Hospital.

(*e*) The answer to the first part is in the negative and the answer to the second part is in the affirmative.

(*f*) No. Medicine was administered inside the school-room by the doctor himself and not by the peon.

(*g*) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part of the question does not arise.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state what was the nature of the enquiry that he conducted into the death of the girl after the anti-hookworm treatment and what the result of that enquiry is ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The enquiry was held by the District Medical Officer and the Director of Public Health, and the people who were there were examined and it is with reference to that information got there, that the report is drawn up."

Mr. K MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" My question, clause (*g*), is as to whether the hon. the Minister has caused any enquiry to be instituted into this matter and, if not, whether he will do so at once. The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. May I know therefore whether the hon. the Minister himself has instituted any enquiry into the matter or he relies entirely upon the report of these officers ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Minister does not make the enquiry. He asked the officers concerned to make the enquiry and they made it and sent their report."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know when that was ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I think it was in December soon after the incident."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know the result of the enquiry ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The result is that the death was not due to any want of care on the part of these people."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know what the actual cause of the death of the girl was ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Heart failure due to fainting (dissenting interruptions) I think."

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Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Had that girl at any time any heart disease ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not in a position to answer that."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"May I know if any doctor or any other person that was examined in the course of the enquiry attributed the death to epilepsy ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"There was some such information given but the report says that it is not correct."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether any *post mortem* examination was held on that unfortunate girl and also whether a sample of the medicine that was administered to the half dozen or dozen children that became sick was submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The medicine was submitted for chemical analysis by the Chemical Examiner, and his report is that the medicine was perfectly up to the standard. As regards the *post mortem* examination, I want notice."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"I should like to know from the hon. the Minister whether the medicine that was administered to the children and taken out from their stomachs was submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, whether there is or is not a rule that such stomach contents should be submitted to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, whether that examination was carried out, and what is the result of that ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"My information is that a chemical analysis was made. But as to whether it was a chemical analysis of the remnants or portion of the medicine actually administered, I want notice."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"With regard to clause (*f*) as to whether it is a fact that the doctor was chatting with a mistress of the school inside the school-room while the medicine was being administered. . . , the answer is 'No'. May I know whether the Taluk Board of Calicut passed a resolution preventing these people from going into the girls' school without their permission, and if so, what is the reason for that resolution ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The reason for passing that resolution the taluk board know much better than we do, but the Government are of opinion that the taluk board was not perfectly justified in passing that resolution, and we communicated that opinion to the taluk board."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister whether the Government still maintain that when a certain medicine was administered to these 83 children and when 10 or 8 of them got sick, there is not something seriously wrong with the medicine or whatever it is ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not grant the premises of my hon. Friend, and so I do not think I can draw any opinion or conclusion on that."

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Supply of quinine to hospitals in Kurnool district.

* 1502 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of malarial attacks talukwar in the district of Kurnool between the 1st of June 1928 and the 30th of November 1928;

(b) the quantity of quinine supplied to hospitals and dispensaries in those areas; and

(c) the quantity of quinine supplied for free distribution?

A.—(a) Information is not available.

(b) A statement [a] showing the information is laid on the table.

(c) Seventy pounds up to the 4th January 1929.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Minister, arising out of the figures supplied here which indicate that the supply up to 4th January was 70 pounds in one taluk where free supply was worked while it was about 85 pounds only in all the other taluks whether he is prepared to make an immediate enquiry into the state of health in the district of Kurnool with reference to malaria and whether he is prepared to extend free supply to greater area?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The areas in which free quinine was distributed was already fixed upon, and further extension of the area will be made when the results of these experiments which have been made are known."

Distribution of quinine in the Wynaad taluk.

* 1503 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the several agencies by which quinine has been sought to be distributed free;

(b) the quantity sent to each; and

(c) when it was sent; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether any agency in the Wynaad taluk in the Malabar district was sent any quinine for free distribution and if not, why not;

(b) whether it is a fact that Wynaad taluk is one of the most malarial areas in the presidency; and

(c) whether it is contemplated to extend the benefits of the concession to that and other taluks in the presidency and if so, which and when?

A.—(i) (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1059, P.H., dated 14th May 1928, referred to in the answer to clauses (c) and (d) of question No. 423. On 31st January 1929 the Government permitted tahsildars and deputy tahsildars to entrust to trustworthy village officials in the areas within their jurisdiction the work of distribution in such villages as they considered necessary.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 175 infra.

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On 13th February 1929 the Government authorized the Director of Public Health to utilize the services of Presidents of Village Panchayats and schoolmasters for the work of distribution.

(b) & (c) A statement [a] showing the information as far as is available is laid on the table.

(ii) (a) No; as the taluk has not been included in the scheme of free distribution.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no such proposal under contemplation. The question whether the free distribution should be extended to other areas will be re-examined in connexion with the budget for 1930–31.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to clause (c) of my question, the answer is 'the question whether the free distribution should be extended to other areas will be re-examined in connexion with the budget for 1930-31. May I enquire whether this figure is correct or is it a mistake for 1929-30?

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The figure is correct."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The budget for 1929-30 is already in our hands. So the question does not arise."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know why in the distribution of this free quinine, special treatment or favouritism seems to have been shown only to missionaries as appears from the list?" to

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Probably these gentlemen come forward saying that they will go about and distribute. If other gentlemen come forward their request will also be considered." 11–30 a.m.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What surplus provision has been made for 1929-30?

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is a matter which is available for the hon. Member. The budget for 1929-30 is in his hands."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It does not disclose details."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, if the policy of the Government regarding quinine distribution has undergone a change?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am not able to see where the hon. Member got his information from."

Steps for the treatment of tuberculosis.

*1504 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the year 1928 and are proposed to be taken in 1929 for the treatment of tuberculosis either by the establishment of a Government institute or by aiding private institutions?

A.—The Government already maintain a Tuberculosis institute and a Tuberculosis hospital at Madras. It has been decided to construct on the Spur Tank a comprehensive building for a Tuberculosis hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 6·96 lakhs and the work is about to be started.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 176–177 infra.

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The Government have been making annual grants of Rs. 37,500 and Rs. 3,000 towards the maintenance of the Tuberculosis sanatoria at Madanapalle and Rajahmundry. A grant of Rs. 7,300 is provided in the current year's budget and a grant of Rs. 25,000 is to be provided for the next year towards the cost of constructing certain buildings in the Tuberculosis sanatorium at Madanapalle. Dr. Muthu has also applied for grants towards the cost of constructing buildings and purchasing equipment in connexion with the establishment of a Tuberculosis sanatorium at Tambaram and his application is under consideration.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the proposal to construct a Tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank is abandoned or will be abandoned?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It has not been abandoned."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Corporation passed a unanimous resolution protesting against the construction of a hospital on that site?

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know what has happened to that?

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The matter is being looked into."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Does the Government propose to go on with the work while the consideration is going on or suspend the work?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"The work has been suspended two weeks ago and until the final decision is come to it would not be proceeded with."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In view of Dr. Muthu's hospital at Tambaram, does the Government think it necessary to have a hospital in Spur Tank?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"So far as my information goes Dr. Muthu's hospital does not supply the need for which this hospital is intended. His is a small sanatorium at Tambaram. Even if it is a hospital it does not supply the need for which we want a hospital."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government have already granted the amount asked for by Dr. Muthu?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"No."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether the hospitals at Madanapalle and Rajahmundry are managed by missionaries?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether, when an Indian gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Muthu has applied for a grant, Government have made any liberal grants?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I do not see the connexion between Madanapalle and Rajahmundry and Dr. Muthu's hospital."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"What does the Government propose to do in the matter?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The application has been made; it has to be examined and then the Government will come to a decision."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"What is the principle that governs the action of the Government in making these grants to private institutions where patients are made to pay exhorbitant rates of fees to the persons who run the institutes?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. Member, I believe, is aware that those fees that are levied do not cover the cost necessary for running the hospitals."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Are the Government auditing the expenditure and accounts of these institutions before making these contributions?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Yes, in the case of Madanapalle it is so; as regards the rest I want notice."

Water-supply

Improvement of the water-works at Yemmiganur, Adoni taluk.

*1505 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the sum given by the late Mr. Muhammad Beig for improving the water-works at Yemmiganur, Adoni taluk;

(b) the sums allotted respectively by the Taluk Board of Adoni, Union Board of Yemmiganur, and the District Board, Bellary, towards the said work;

(c) the grant made by the Government;

(d) the dates from which the above amounts were made available for the work;

(e) the materials so far collected for the work together with the date of their supply and value;

(f) any other progress made in the work and its value;

(g) the value of the work yet to be done; and

(h) the reasons for the slow progress, if any, and the probable date of its completion?

A.—(a) Rupees 10,000.

		RS.
(b)	Adoni Taluk Board	2,000
	Yemmiganur Union Board	2,000
	Bellary District Board	4,175

(c) A grant of Rs. 18,715 was promised but no grant has been disbursed.

(d) The grant and the contributions referred to above were promised on the basis of the original estimate. It has since been reported to amount to Rs. 14,070 only. The President, District Board, Bellary, has reported that the cost of the scheme according to the revised estimate will be met from the donation and from the contribution made by the Adoni Taluk Board and the Yemmiganur Union Board. The donation of Rupees 10,000 is reported to have been already credited to the

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Treasury. The contribution of Rs. 2,000 each by the Adoni Taluk Board and the Yemmiganur Union Board is reported to have been placed at the disposal of the District Board on 25th August 1927 and 16th July 1927, respectively.

(e) The information has been annexed to the answer.[a]

(f) The collection of building materials is reported to be in progress.

(g) Rupees 8,166.

(h) There has been no avoidable delay. The work is likely to be completed by 31st May 1929.

Proposed acquisition of lands under the Samudram tank in Tiruvannamalai for the water-works scheme.

*1506 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that wet lands belonging to a number of rate-payers in Tiruvannamalai municipality, North Arcot district, under the Samudram tank are proposed to be acquired for the water-works scheme; and

(b) whether as a consequence of the scheme other lands in the neighbourhood will get a diminished supply of irrigation water and thereby undergo depreciation of value;

(c) what is the present *wet* ayacut extent under the Samudram tank and how much of it is proposed to be acquired under the water-supply scheme;

(d) what is the present estimated cost of acquisition and what will be the probable amount the municipality may find itself obliged to pay to the owners of adjacent lands on account of the depreciation referred to in clause (b) supra;

(e) what is the estimated cost of the water-works;

(f) whether it is a fact that this tank did not get a sufficient supply of water during the last five years;

(g) whether the geological condition of this area is such that it is very deficient as regards the availability of even sub-soil water; and

(h) whether Government propose to investigate into all these matters and place the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The diminution of supply will be inappreciable and will cause no depreciation of value.

		ACS.
(c) Wet ayacut	Single crop	326·17
	Double crop	16·56
Extent to be acquired		16·56

(d) Cost of acquisition, Rs. 35,110. The other part of the question does not arise.

(e) Rupees 3,45,000.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

(g) The scheme was sanctioned with a strong possibility of success. A full power test will be carried out, if necessary, after the construction of the infiltration gallery.

(h) Does not arise.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 178 infra.

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Industries

Development of the wood distillation industry.

* 1507 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to the answer given to my question No. 166 answered on 5th September 1928, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps have been and are being taken for the development of the wood distillation industry ?

A.—It is understood that the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, proposes to undertake a review of the whole field of the charcoal industry in India with a view to deciding on the most suitable type of kiln for this country, and is collecting data in localities where charcoal is now being chiefly burnt. The Institute proposes to take up the investigation into the question of destructive distillation of wood later as the erection of plant in connection with it would be an expensive matter. It is proposed however to carry out preliminary enquiries into the uses for the large quantities of charcoal that would be produced, and to ascertain likely markets for the by-products produced. If as a result of these preliminary investigations it is found that there is a future for the industry a comprehensive project is proposed to be prepared by the Institute together with the lines on which the question will be further studied. This Government propose to await the results of these investigations before taking any steps in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"May I enquire, Sir, how Government have come to know that the Forest Institute, Dehra Dun, is going to undertake all this work? Is there any correspondence ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"The Director of Industries has reported on the matter."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give more definite information regarding the scheme ?"

The hon. Mr. M. K. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"It is a very long report and I shall show the report to the hon. Member if he wants."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"Does the Government propose to give any aid to the industry ?"

The hon. Mr. M R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"As soon as the survey of cottage industries is made the question will be considered."

Development of the wood distillation industry.

* 1508 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the possibility of wood distillation industry is being investigated by the Forest Department;

(b) whether any expert has been employed for the purpose ; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate sending any one to learn the industry at Bhadravati, Mysore?

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A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1507 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

(b) & (c) The Government propose to await the results of the investigations by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, before taking any steps in the matter.

Development of the silk industry in Nugur taluk.

*1509 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government are giving any and, if so, what aid to the development of the silk industry in Nugur taluk?

A.—The Government are not giving any aid at present.

Veterinary

Muslim representation in the cadre of veterinary assistant surgeons.

*1510 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of veterinary assistant surgeons both in the ordinary and in the selection grades and how many of them are Muslims in each grade;

(b) whether there are any Muslim circle officers in the Civil Veterinary Department and if so, how many, out of what total number;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, what steps he proposes to take to have this community represented in the cadre; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint more circle officers and if so, when the appointments will be made and how many?

A.—(a) There are 218 veterinary assistant surgeons in the ordinary grade and 24 in the selection grade. There are 10 Muslims in the ordinary grade and none in the selection grade.

(b) There are no Muslim circle officers in the Civil Veterinary Department.

(c) The Government do not propose to take any special steps as the adequate representation of all communities compatible with efficiency will be taken into consideration when appointments of circle officers are made.

(d) It is proposed to appoint five additional circle officers during the next official year.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Government propose to remove the disproportion of Muslims among the veterinary assistant surgeons?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"As far as practicable, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I know whether the Government are likely to appoint additional circle officers?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"The matter will be communicated to the department?"

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Will the Government make a distinction in the selection of assistant surgeons in favour of Muslims?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" There are four post graduate courses and if any is qualified to go that person will be appointed."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Do the Government propose to convert some into Muhammadans? (Laughter)."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is not for me to do that, Sir. (Laughter)."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Forests

Extent and utility of the Konal-ar Grassy Hills, Anamalais.

1511 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the approximate extent in square miles of the Konal-ar Grassy Hills, Anamalais, shown in the plate No. 4 in the Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1927;

(b) whether it is suitable for breeding of live-stock; and

(c) what other use the Government propose to make of these hills?

A.—(a) There are about 20 square miles of grassy hills on the Anamalais.

(b) No.

(c) The whole area is reserved forest.

Industries

Industrial survey of the Presidency.

1512 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to institute any industrial survey of the Presidency?

A.—No.

II

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1929–30.

The Hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR.—" It now falls to me to place before the Legislative Council the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1929–1930 and, as a customary and necessary preamble to enable our financial position to be clearly understood, I propose first to review the transactions of the year 1927–1928, for which the final figures are now available, and then to examine the transactions of the current year so far as known to us and the financial position in which on present anticipations we shall find ourselves at its close. These anticipations are based on the figures for nine months supplied by the Accountant-General, and corrected with reference to such known factors as may affect inferences based upon them as to the course of transactions in the last three months of the year. It will then be

possible to explain in detail our estimate of the resources which will be at our disposal in the year 1929–1930, the demands which existing commitments will make upon those resources, and the further demands which will arise out of proposals for the expansion of existing activities and new developments in various departments which have been incorporated in the budget. Further details and explanations will be found in the Budget Memorandum for which as usual we are indebted to the industry and personal supervision of the Financial Secretary. Perhaps I might here call attention to the illustrative diagrams, a new feature by which he has endeavoured to give graphic representation to some of the main features of the memorandum.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Accounts of the year 1927–1928.

REVENUE.

"2. The year 1927–1928, opened with a balance of Rs. 199·97 lakhs and the total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,756·96 lakhs. I may here explain that in the presentation of these figures the working expenses of Irrigation and other works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are shown as expenditure instead of as a deduction from réceipts—a procedure which unnecessarily obscured both revenue and expenditure. The revenue exceeded our anticipations by Rs. 48·43 lakhs, of which approximately Rs. 36 lakhs was derived from Excise (Hear, hear) due to higher bids at auction sales and the enhancement of the rates of tree-tax with effect from the 1st October 1927. A voice: Tainted money. An increase of Rs. 4 lakhs under Industries was due principally to the pearl fisheries and to an account adjustment under Cinchona. The Forest department showed an improvement of over Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs due to better prices realized from sandalwood. Stamps Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs indicated an increase in transactions and an increase of over Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in Interest receipts was due mainly to the fact that we were able to place considerable balances on deposit with the Government of India.

EXPENDITURE.

"3. Expenditure charged to revenue amounted to Rs. 1,555·23 lakhs or Rs. 59·98 lakhs below the budget estimate. Supplementary grants and other appropriations amounted to Rs. 39·85 lakhs and the expenditure therefore fell short of the total appropriations by Rupees 99·83 lakhs. (Hear, hear). Civil Works accounted for no less than Rs. 41·67 lakhs: the inability of local bodies to utilize the grants provided for nearly Rs. 14 lakhs while progress in expenditure on important works was equally disappointing. Delay in the preparation

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of plans and estimates, slow progress on works under execution, and failure to anticipate establishment requirements were contributory causes. Similar causes accounted for a short expenditure of Rs. 13·39 lakhs under Irrigation. The decrease under Land Revenue and General Administration amounted to Rs. 10·46 lakhs, the principal items being pay of establishments Rs. 4·85 lakhs, leave salaries and deputation pay about Rs. 2 lakhs. Under Public Health there was failure to utilize Rs. 14·32 lakhs (Hear, hear) mainly under grants for water-supply. Eight lakhs was provided for the Madras Corporation, but could not be spent, and out of the supplementary grant voted in November 1927 for rural water-supply no less than Rs. 3·63 lakhs lapsed. (Hear, hear.) Medical accounted for a saving of five lakhs partly under salaries owing to short recruitment and partly under maintenance and building grants to local bodies and private institutions. (Hear, hear.) Under Education the lapse of building grants to the Madras and Andhra Universities and to aided colleges and secondary schools, for which the department was not responsible, and departmental savings led to a short expenditure of Rs. 6½ lakhs. It cannot be contended that these figures throw a favourable light on departmental budgeting (Hear, hear), but further comment may be deferred till the figures of the current year come under consideration.

Revised Estimate for 1928–1929

Revenue

" 4. Turning now to the revenue figures of the current year, the opening balance as a result of these variations was Rs. 400·59 lakhs as compared with the Rs. 312·58 lakhs anticipated when the budget was framed. We now anticipate a total revenue of Rs. 1,807·47 lakhs or Rs. 52·07 lakhs in excess of the budget estimate. This improvement is mainly due to Excise (Hear, hear), Rs. 33·29 lakhs, and is due partly to increased consumption (Hear, hear) and partly to higher bids at auction sales. (Hear, hear.) The Forest department shows a welcome improvement of Rs. 8·46 lakhs as sandalwood continues to command good prices, firewood, bamboos and minor produce have been in good demand and profits from the Russellkonda Saw Mill were adjusted in the current year, while recoveries of indirect charges from commercial undertakings have been adjusted for two years. Civil works receipts show an increase of Rs. 3·08 lakhs, but this is mainly due to the fact that toll receipts on roads in the Agency tracts which have been transferred to Government for maintenance are now credited to Government. The corresponding liability, of course, is much in excess of these receipts. An increase of Rs. ·60 lakh under Stamps shows a slight advance in commercial transactions. (Hear hear.) An increase of Rs. 2 lakhs

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under Industries is due to the pearl fisheries and to profits earned in 1927-1928 under Cinchona and the Industrial Engineering Workshop having been adjusted in the current year; while the development of motor traffic is evidenced by an increase under miscellaneous receipts accruing from fees for inspection of motor buses and for the issue of 'G' permits. A small decrease of Rs. ·79 lakh under Land Revenue is the net result of a decrease in collection due to a smaller opening balance of which reduction in recoveries of arrears is a corollary, to a decrease under miscellaneous revenue, to increased remissions being anticipated in certain districts and to the postponement of collections in Bellary and a decrease in the provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for adjustments of land revenue and local cesses.

EXPENDITURE.

11-45 a.m. "5. Under Expenditure heads the revised estimate shows a decrease of Rs. 45·48 lakhs on the budget estimate in spite of the fact that provision is made for the special statutory grant of Rs. 27 lakhs towards the Endowment Fund of the Annamalai University and for Rs. 6·72 lakhs being the net payments on account of commuted value of pensions. If these sums are excluded, the revised estimate of expenditure is Rs. 1,684·50 lakhs or Rs. 79·20 lakhs less than the budget estimate. A reduction of Rs. 3·61 lakhs is due to the fact that under revised Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules the annual assignment to the Famine Relief Fund is now fixed at three lakhs instead of Rs. 6·61 lakhs, but even so the short expenditure amounts to approximately Rs. 76 lakhs, of which public works of all kinds, roads, buildings, irrigation works, water-supply and drainage schemes account for approximately Rs. 52 lakhs. This, of course, includes works of all kinds for Government purposes including irrigation works and works for which Government provided grants, whether they are constructed by Government agency or not. It is true that cases of lapse occur for which neither the administrative department nor the Public Works Department can be held responsible; for example, grants to Andhra University Buildings Rs. 1·00 lakh and research laboratories for the Madras University Rs. ·40 lakh have lapsed, the managements concerned failed to take up building grants for medical institutions amounting to half a lakh; and in the case of grants for water-supply and drainage schemes it is not always possible to distribute the responsibility for delays between the local bodies concerned and the department charged with construction. But delays in preparing detailed plans and estimates bulk largely even in these cases and it may fairly be stated that in respect of a short expenditure of something like Rs. 40 lakhs delays for which the responsibility rests with the Public Works department have been the main contributing factor.

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Now it is not to indifference or neglect that this result can fairly be attributed. Nor do I flatter myself that it is due to a desire to place a harassed Finance Member in funds from which he may meet the clamourous demands of other departments. As a matter of fact, the lapse largely occurs in respect of buildings for the construction of which these other departments have pressed in their own interests : and I would call attention to the following figures :—

" The total budget provision in 1920–1921 under Irrigation and Civil Works amounted to Rs. 118·66 lakhs; the provision in the budget for the current year was no less than Rs. 236·53 lakhs and to this is to be added a provision of Rs. 100·29 lakhs for the Mettur Project.

" Experience has shown clearly that the normal expenditure which a Public Works establishment of a certain strength can organize and supervise can be increased only within certain narrow limits : and over-optimistic anticipations beyond those limits are eventually corrected by lapses and surrenders. Something has been done to make establishments more adequate to the demands made upon them but it must also be remembered that apart from construction we are employing more establishment now on the investigation of various projects which, while they do not immediately increase works expenditure, make heavy demands on our staff. But here arises another difficulty with which we have to cope. Mere numbers do not form the only factor to be taken into account. Experience is also important : and it cannot be expected that young officers with comparatively limited experience will when promoted as Executive Engineers or Assistant Engineers be able to shoulder the same burden of work as senior men of wider knowledge and ripe experience. The fact too that the expansion of Government programmes has coincided with a period of great activity in railway construction and other large undertakings or investigations, such as the Cochin Harbour and Hydro-Electric developments, has rendered it at times difficult to secure the services of a sufficient number of trained subordinates and draughtsmen. But although these factors partly explain, they do not compensate for the delays in carrying into execution much needed schemes, for to the administrative difficulties which are felt when an inordinately large number of schemes is under execution is added the financial difficulty of watching and calculating the commitments to which this gives rise. These are matters to which the earnest attention of those concerned has been drawn.

" The balance of the short expenditure of Rs. 24 lakhs distributed over departments whose total budget provision amounted to Rs. 1,427 lakhs occurs mainly under the pay of officers and

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establishments and some other items which could not be anticipated. For example, the Russellkonda saw-mill returned a small profit instead of an anticipated loss of about Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh and a provision of Rs. 1·26 lakhs for the purchase of a three-ply plant will lapse as payment will not be made till next year. A provision of Rs. ·85 lakh, the usual initial grants under various heads for the in-coming Governor, will not now be required till next year. (Mr. Satyamurti: 'Oh!') A saving of over half a lakh occurred under road and diet money to prosecutors and witnesses. As a net result of these variations, it is anticipated that the closing balance, after deducting Rs. 4·80 lakhs utilized for capital expenditure, will be Rs. 485·04 lakhs which will be carried forward as the opening balance for 1929–1930.

Budget Estimate for 1929-1930.

Revenue.

"6. From this vantage point we may now consider our anticipations of revenue in the coming year and the manner in which we propose to utilize them for the public services. Our estimates are based as usual on the expectation that the agricultural season will prove normal and that apart from those minor vicissitudes which are manifested even in a satisfactory year nothing will occur seriously to affect our revenue. To one aspect of this question I shall refer later. But until meteorological forecasts assume a more detailed character this broad assumption cannot be replaced by more intelligent anticipations. Our revenue is calculated to amount to Rs. 1,807·09 lakhs, practically the same as the revised estimate for the current year. Under the main heads of revenue Land Revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 753·92 lakhs, Rs. ·52 lakh more than the revised estimate for the current year, or somewhat less than the amount collected in 1926–1927. The figures under Land Revenue have been practically stationary since 1926-1927, and this is largely due to the fact that outstandings have now been reduced to normal proportions and recoveries under that head have been steadily diminishing. Excise revenue is put at Rs. 553·80 lakhs or nearly Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs less than the revised estimate for 1928–1929 as some reduction of consumption of distillery spirits is anticipated. (Hear, hear.) The normal growth of Stamp revenue will give us Rs. 256·33 lakhs or about Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than the revised estimate for this year, and an increase of Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh in a receipt of Rs. 7·27 lakhs from Income-tax under Devolution Rule 15 may be in part due to greater administrative efficiency, but possibly like the slow but steady improvement under Stamps indicates that business generally has been slightly more brisk. Forest revenue will show a reduction from Rs. 60·38 lakhs to

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Rs. 58·95 lakhs: sandalwood is not expected to produce so much and the receipts for the current year are swollen by the fact that recoveries of indirect charges from commercial undertakings for two years have been brought to book in the revised estimate. Registration, approximately Rs. 36¾ lakhs, will show an increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs, but this is only in part due to increased transactions (·80 lakh) the balance resulting from a change in classification, fees for the return of registered documents being treated as receipts instead of being taken in abatement of charges.

EXPENDITURE.

"7. Turning now to our proposals for expenditure. As the Council are aware, in framing our estimates we first take into account the expenditure necessary to meet all commitments against existing establishments, additional expenditure required to bring to completion or advance to a further stage schemes of departmental development already sanctioned by the Council in connection with the budgets of the current and previous years and the amount required for the further progress or completion in the coming year of all civil works under construction. It is only then that it is possible to determine what new commitments arising out of departmental proposals can be undertaken. The amount that will be required under these heads is approximately Rs. 1,726·10 lakhs; that is to say, existing commitments apart from any addition to our administrative machinery would demand the expenditure of this sum. It is of course far from being the case that departments are content to rest upon their oars and no less than 580 proposals, large and small, involving additional expenditure either on the normal growth of departmental activities on new reorganization schemes or new departures and undertakings were placed before the Finance Committee. These schemes involved an ultimate cost of Rs. 46·82 lakhs recurring and Rs. 170·42 lakhs non-recurring. The schemes actually incorporated in the budget are shown in the Secretary's memorandum. The ultimate cost of these schemes is

Rs. 46·66 lakhs recurring and
Rs. 165·55 lakhs non-recurring

and the amount required in the coming year is

Rs. 31·11 lakhs recurring and
Rs. 86·02 lakhs non-recurring.

"It is, of course, impossible on this occasion to draw attention to more than a few of the more important of these schemes.

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NEW SCHEMES.

"8. The proposals in the EXCISE department are mainly directed to strengthening it for the detection and prevention of crime and a further step towards the introduction of more modern methods of administration in the Vizagapatam agency, necessitates considerable expenditure to enable the central distillery system to be introduced there. Another item, the provision of establishment for the suppression of 'Sonti Soru' crime in Madras City, indicates how complex the problem of control is becoming and possibly indicates that the policy of concentrating facilities for licit supply in a small number of centres has its drawbacks in new illicit practices to which it gives rise.

"Under schemes for timber extraction in the FOREST department a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3·73 lakhs is expected to produce a total return of Rs. 6·71 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·94 lakhs will accrue in 1929-1930.

"Under GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, it is proposed in the interests of an over-weighted administration to bifurcate the Tiruvannamalai taluk in the North Arcot district, to restore Siruguppa taluk in the Bellary district and the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Virudunagar, in the Ramnad district. As a corollary, Sub-Magistrate's offices will be formed at Chengam and Siruguppa.

"Under MEDICAL the Pathological department in the Madras Medical College and the Pharmacological department at Madras and Vizagapatam are strengthened. Increased provision is made for the treatment of venereal diseases, the nurses' quarters in Government hospitals are to be properly furnished, the organization of the King George's hospital at Vizagapatam is further advanced, twelve medical institutions under local bodies are to be transferred to Government, ten for development as divisional centres. The School of Indian Medicine is to be further improved (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Hear, hear), the Mental hospital in Madras is to be properly drained, and a provision of Rs. 95,000 is made for the construction of wards for chronic and hopeless cases in certain district head-quarter hospitals and a large number of extensions or improvements to other medical institutions are to be carried out. An increase in the rate of subsidies for rural dispensaries will involve an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 1·37 lakhs per annum.

12 noon. "Under PUBLIC HEALTH the number of Health Officers is to be increased and the field staff improved, about Rs. 5 lakhs is provided as grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes with a total commitment of Rs. 14½ lakhs, and Rs. 5½ lakhs are provided as grants for rural water-supply. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the encouragement and development of temperance propaganda (Hear, hear) also finds place under this department.

"Under VETERINARY new veterinary dispensaries are to be opened, three more touring assistant surgeons to be employed, and the Director's office is to be strengthened. Even more important is the provision made for five new circles to enable the campaign against rinderpest by the serum simultaneous method to be intensified.

"Under CIVIL WORKS, grants-in-aid to local bodies amount to over Rs. 22 lakhs with a total liability of Rs. $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; Rs 9 lakhs is provided for the improvement of village roads and communications and Rs. 12 lakhs as grants to local bodies for roads and bridges. Rs. 97,000 are provided for much-needed roads to open up a valuable tract in the Palni Hills.

"Under INDUSTRIES the most important schemes are the establishment of industrial schools at Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary (hear, hear) for which the buildings and equipment will eventually cost Rs. 1·22 lakhs, while the recurring charges will amount to Rs. 1·11 lakhs.

"Under FISHERIES improvements and alterations to the trawler will cost Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh. Provision is made for the usual expansion of activities of the LABOUR department in existing districts and their extension to three new districts hitherto untouched.

"Under EDUCATION the office of the Director of Public Instruction will be reorganized with special reference to the needs of elementary education, and the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service will be revised. (Hear, hear.) Two lakhs are provided as a grant to the Madras University for the construction of Library buildings, subsidies for the opening of new elementary schools for boys and girls and Muhammadans (hear, hear) entail an ultimate recurring liability of 4 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 96,000 for the expansion of facilities for the training of women teachers implies an ultimate commitment of Rs. 1,66,000; and large subsidies are made for building and equipment grants to schools under local bodies and private management. A proposed increase in the boarding grants for Indian orphanages will cost over 2 lakhs a year. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar: Hear, hear.)

"Among numerous other minor items, perhaps the most interesting is the opening of a School of Fine Arts, in Madras. (Mr. Satyamurti: Hear, hear.) It is to be hoped that the final epigram on this Government venture in the promotion of the æsthetic sense will not be

'He who bends to himself a joy
Doth the winged life destroy.'

"9. In three departments, viz., POLICE, AGRICULTURE and CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT, provision is made for important schemes of

reorganization to which I shall now refer. It has for some time been evident that the administrative arrangements and the strength of the police force in Madras City have not been adequate to the task imposed upon them (cries of 'Oh'). It is not merely that new problems such as that of traffic control have to be faced. The inadequacy of its establishment is subjecting all sections of the force, including the rank and file, to a constant burden of overwork and long hours which it is fair to exact only under exceptional circumstances. Further an administrative framework which was possibly sufficient under conditions as they existed twenty years ago is no longer adequate to deal with modern requirements and the altered circumstances of a cosmopolitan city. The principal object underlying the reorganization is that each of the main branches of crime, traffic, and law and order should be under the immediate control of a Deputy Commissioner with jurisdiction over the whole city and directly responsible to the Commissioner. The Government have not seen their way to accept in their entirety the proposals of the Commissioner, but they trust that the new arrangement will simplify his task, promote efficiency and contentment, and relax the constant and excessive physical strain to which the men are now subjected. In the Agricultural department, as a result of the report of the Royal Commission, the whole position in this Presidency has been carefully examined by the Director and proposals put forward for the systematic development in strict accordance with the main recommendations of the Commission. The proposals incorporated in the Budget are the first and most urgent instalment of carefully formulated plans for the future expansion of the department. Similarly in the Co-operative department, the rapid expansion of its activities, the great financial interests at stake, and indications that further progress was beset by latent dangers and undesirable tendencies compelled the Government nearly two years ago to take the whole question of the future of the department under its consideration. As a result a strong committee known as the Townsend Committee, to which the Government is deeply indebted for their labours, was constituted. The need for more careful and intensive supervision was clearly established and provision has been made for what is immediately necessary. I would specially refer to the proposed appointment of Deputy and Assistant Registrars in connexion with the formation of a Central Land Mortgage bank at a cost of Rs. 42,360.

"10. If I make special reference to these three administrative problems it is because it is not infrequently urged against Government that they have no policy. So far as my experience goes, that is not a fair charge; and while my Honourable Colleagues do not unnecessarily indulge in the pastime of pulling things up by the

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root to see how they grow, they are not slow, when necessity arises, to adapt existing arrangements to new conditions. As other examples of activities in this respect, I might refer to the Committees which have been examining the organization of the Fisheries department and the provision of facilities for physical training. I have no doubt that their deliberations also will assist Government in determining policy.

" With the assistance of the Legislative Council, we have recently sought a solution of the vexed problem of the Andhra University ; and with a solution in sight, perhaps I may here be permitted to say that, when the time comes, we are prepared to extend to the Andhra University the same measure of financial assistance as has been accorded to her younger sister at Chidambaram. (Mr. Satyamurti : (' Hear, hear '.) Other difficult problems in the educational field remain, notably that of elementary education which I know is now engaging the attention of my Hon'ble Colleague the Chief Minister—a problem to which, when a settlement of the main immediate issues connected with university education is reached, he will be able to give that attention which it deserves."

" 11. A reference may now be permitted to the principal BUILDING SCHEMES which are contemplated in the budget : and here I may say that in view of past experience the sums provided in the coming year have been rigorously reduced to what in our opinion the Public Works Department ought with no difficulty to be able to spend in disregard where necessary of its own more optimistic suggestions. The more important schemes to which separate reference has not yet been made are the following :—

" A combined courthouse for the Sub-Judge and two District Munsifs at Masulipatam will cost Rs. 1,28,000. Much needed extensions to the Government Museum, Madras, will cost Rs. 1,43,000. A new building for the office of the Director of Public Instruction will eventually cost something over 5 lakhs ; the main portion of the existing building has had to be condemned and until it is replaced I am afraid that that important office will have to function under considerable difficulties. Additional buildings to the Brennen College at Tellicherry will cost over a lakh and buildings for the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, will cost approximately Rs. 2¾ lakhs. Under General Administration a combined Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Conjeeveram will cost over a lakh of rupees, hostel and other improvements at the Madras Veterinary College will cost Rupees 1,45,000, and the important civil works for the Police department include the housing of the armed reserves at Salem, Madura, and St. Thomas Mount at a cost of about Rs. 4¾ lakhs and much-needed improvements to the housing of the Malabar Special Police."

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" 12. The total amount provided for in Part II of the Budget is Rs. 117·13 lakhs, of which Rs. 31·11 lakhs represents recurring expenditure with an ultimate commitment of Rs. 46·66 lakhs and Rs. 86·02 lakhs non-recurring for schemes which will require Rs. 165·55 lakhs in all. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1929–1930 thus amounts to Rs. 1,843·23 lakhs or Rs. 36·14 lakhs in excess of the anticipated revenue. This amount will of course be met from the opening balance.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

Cauvery-Mettur Project.

" 13. Turning to our transactions under Capital and Debt heads, I would first call attention to the fact that the Cauvery-Mettur project now forms the subject of a separate self-contained grant details of which are shown in an appendix to the Civil Budget Estimates. The position in regard to that project is as follows :— The total expenditure up to the end of the last financial year amounted to Rs. 144·48 lakhs and requirements of the current year are estimated at Rs. 110·81 lakhs, while our total borrowings for the project have amounted to Rs. 269·95 lakhs, thus leaving a small balance of Rs. 14·66 lakhs. Requirements for the year 1929–1930 are calculated at Rs. 110·66 lakhs. It is proposed therefore to borrow on this account a sum of Rs. 96 lakhs from the Government of India bringing the total sum available up to Rs. 110·66 lakhs. As stated on previous occasions we are for the present paying only simple interest on our borrowings and repayment of the principal sum will not commence until the project begins to produce revenue.

Other Capital Expenditure.

" Apart from the Cauvery-Mettur project, existing commitments and the normal provision for advances to cultivators will require a sum of Rs. 60·49 lakhs, while new commitments to be met from loans and placed in Class II by the Finance Committee will require the disbursement of a sum of Rs. 14·13 lakhs. Our total requirements, therefore, for purposes other than the Mettur project amount to Rs. 74·62 lakhs, a sum which it is proposed to finance as follows :— The unutilized balance of previous loans will provide Rs. 1·69 lakhs, recoveries of loans and advances by the Provincial Government are estimated at Rs. 37·97 lakhs and this will leave a sum of Rs. 34·96 lakhs to be met either by fresh borrowings or by drawing on our revenue balances. It has been decided to adopt the latter course on obvious financial considerations. Instead of depositing this

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amount with the Government of India at 4 per cent we shall be utilizing it for avoidance of debt on which we should have to pay 5 per cent.

" Our total requirements for the year will therefore, be Rs. 185·28 lakhs which will be financed as follows:— advances from the Government of India for the Mettur project Rs. 96 lakhs, opening balance and recoveries Rs. 54·32 lakhs and Rs. 34·96 lakhs from revenue balances. The main purposes apart from the Mettur project (Rs. 110·66 lakhs) for which this capital expenditure will be provided are—

	RS. LAKHS.
Other irrigation and connected works	2·03
Hydro-electric undertakings	3·90
Industrial undertakings	2·03
Loans to the Presidency Corporation	8·00
Loans to district boards, local fund committees and mufassal municipalities.	22·47
Advances to cultivators	22·38
State aid to industries and miscellaneous	14·19

General Financial Position.

Financial Position.

" 14. With reference to these proposals the financial position if no other adjustments were made would be as follows:—With a revenue for the year of Rs. 1,807·09 lakhs our expenditure against the revenue account would be Rs. 1,843·23 lakhs or an excess over revenue of Rs. 36·14 lakhs. That would be met from the opening balance of Rs. 485·04 lakhs which would be further reduced by the sum of Rs. 34·96 lakhs to be utilized for capital expenditure, giving a net closing balance of Rs. 413·94 lakhs. Our budget proposals, are therefore well within our resources. We can not only pay our way during the year but have quite a handsome balance at our bankers. (Hear, hear.)

Need for increase in Recurring revenue.

" 15. The position is however not so simple as it looks, and 12-15 p.m.
there are three factors which we have had to take into consideration. In the first place, these balances are the result of the very welcome but unequally distributed remissions of the provincial contributions which had no relation to the rate at which an organized administration can expand year by year. Secondly an expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs in excess of revenue must at once raise the question as to whether it could be maintained on that scale in future years. In this connexion it has further to be remembered that when new

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items of recurring expenditure are introduced the total commitment is not limited to that for which provision is made in the first year. As already stated new recurring items incorporated in the budget of 1929-30 imply a total commitment of Rs. 46·66 lakhs or Rs. 15·55 lakhs in excess of the provision for that year, and in some cases these items are themselves merely first instalments of more comprehensive schemes. Thirdly so far as recurring expenditure is concerned, that is to say, Rs. 1,635 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 1,843·23 lakhs, the budgets of 1930-1931 and succeeding years will automatically expand and against such expansion the only provision in sight is the normal but slow growth of our revenues. Should that be inadequate then clearly adjustments will have to be made between recurring expenditure and that which is conveniently classed as non-recurring, and as a corollary a readjustment of the resources available. We must of course be careful not to stress the distinction between recurring and non-recurring expenditure unduly. It is perfectly true that when a building or irrigation work or road is completed we are under no commitment to build another irrigation work, or building, or road. That is to say, non-recurring expenditure does admit of retrenchment. But it is not accurate to assume that once completed such structures involve no further recurring liability. The average cost of maintenance of irrigation works is about 3½ per cent of the capital cost, of buildings 1½ per cent, and of roads considerably larger, though varying with the volume and nature of the traffic and the standard of maintenance, which that demands. A rough average is 3 per cent of the capital cost. Further, some provision has to be made every year to make good losses. The total value of buildings now borne on the books of the Public Works Department is Rs. 818 lakhs, and every year some of these buildings have to be replaced. Some fall down, some are condemned as unsafe, and others have to be scrapped either because they become inadequate or insanitary or because the cost of maintenance exceeds the economic limit. Subject to these provisos the distinction between recurring and non-recurring expenditure is for practical purposes sufficiently clear. But administratively they are closely related. A new college or university requires not only staff but buildings. New hospitals or dispensaries require not merely doctors and nurses, but operation theatres, wards, isolation sheds, etc., and so on throughout the administration down to a petty village school or village panchayat. In fact these two classes of expenditure while distinct are by no means independent and involve the maintenance of some equitable balance between them both in expenditure and in resources. From causes to which I have referred that balance has, it is clear, been upset. Owing to the fact that we have on hand an unusual number of large

works, such as the General Hospital, the remodelling of the Penitentiary and works required for the Cauvery delta as a result of the 1924 floods, our budget provision under the Public Works heads is considerably in excess of that normal figure to which it will in due course return. Further at the close of the year, we should have in the shape of balances over Rs. 4 crores available for non-recurring expenditure, a sum much in excess of any special requirements that can be anticipated or of what our already over-strained Public Works organization can be expected to utilize. It is therefore for recurring expenditure that the need of additional funds will be felt in the immediate future and the problem is to reconvert part of our swollen balances into recurring revenue. The only way in which this can be done is by the reduction of debt.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN FROM BALANCES.

"16. Here I would call attention to the manner in which our debt has grown since 1920–21 as a result of our borrowings for purposes other than the Cauvery-Mettur project. On the 1st April 1921 our debt amounted to Rs. 985·12 lakhs and on the same date this year the balance outstanding will be Rs. 1,434·82 lakhs. In the same period our debt charges have mounted up from Rs. 43·72 lakhs to Rs. 114·67 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 70·95 lakhs. It may be noted too that, during the early years of the reforms we borrowed a sum of no less than Rs. 134·34 lakhs to cover revenue deficits and ordinary civil works expenditure which ought properly to have been met from revenue. Any reduction in our debt services is equivalent to an addition to the resources from which we can meet recurring revenue expenditure and we have decided with the consent of the Government of India to repay on the 1st April 1929 the outstanding balances of the loans taken in 1926–27 to 1928–29 amounting to Rs. 212·11 lakhs. (Hear, hear.) The effect of this on the budget of 1929–30 will be to reduce our debt charges for the year by a sum of Rs. 21·62 lakhs under principal and interest combined. In the result our total expenditure on the revenue account will be Rs. 1,821·61 lakhs or Rs. 14·52 lakhs in excess of the revenue instead of Rs. 36·14 lakhs; while our revenue balances will at the close of the year stand at Rs. 223·45 lakhs. That sum is ample to enable us to deal with the question of the Andhra University on the lines which have been suggested, to protect us against emergencies such as the 1924 floods interfering in any way with normal administrative activities, and to enable us to complete other large and exceptional schemes such as the General Hospital without embarrassment. Opportunity will, of course, be taken to place as much of this balance as is possible under the

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rules on deposit with the Government of India. The releasing of this sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs a year is a very considerable and necessary step towards restoring that equilibrium between the resources available for recurring and non-recurring expenditure to which I have referred.

Conclusion.

"17. In the budget speech of March 1927 an anticipation was made that the remission of the balance of the provincial contribution would enable us to finance all reasonable demands of departments for three years and, had it not been for the lag of expenditure, that estimate would have proved to be fairly accurate. So far as can now be seen, we shall be able to do so for another year at any rate without any question of additional taxation being raised. Thereafter we shall have to depend on the normal growth of our revenues. In other respects too, the position is not unfavourable. The Famine Relief Fund will on the 31st March 1930 amount to Rs. 44·51 lakhs while our average annual expenditure on relief in 1920–21 to 1927–28 has been Rs. 1·83 lakhs though in one year 1921–22 it was no less than Rs. 10·67 lakhs. Land revenue remissions in the same series of years amounted to approximately Rs. 120 lakhs or an average of Rs. 15 lakhs a year, the maximum being Rs. 24 lakhs in 1923–24. We have, therefore, on the whole fared not badly though it would be unwise to assume that these figures represent the maxima of future vicissitudes. But we are, as I have stated, safeguarded against them for the present and I can confidently recommend this budget with the expenditure which it proposes as being financially one which the Legislative Council would be justified in adopting. Let me admit that, in so far as it rests with a Finance Member to promote or provide for administrative developments, I have been fortunate to an extent which was denied to my predecessors. And yet in placing before the House a budget which again provides for a considerable measure of progress my mind dwells rather on the immensity of the needs which have yet to be met (hear, hear), on the growing intensity of the demand that they should be met, and on the inadequacy of our resources to meet them. If within those limited resources much has been accomplished that is due largely to the ceaseless vigilance of the Secretary (hear, hear), the Deputy Secretary and their staff who have stressed the need of economy even when temporary affluence might have suggested some respite from that thankless task. (Hear, hear.) The budget itself this year has been prepared in a season of exceptional pressure and I would be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the accuracy and care with which it has been framed and the unstinted help I have received

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from all concerned. My debt to Mr. Watson and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Srinivasa Raghavan is indeed great. May I also pay my tribute to the members of the Finance Committee who most zealously discharged the duties entrusted to them by this Council.

"Mr. President, I now present the budget for the year 1929-30."

III

PROGRAMME OF BUDGET DISCUSSION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The general discussions on the budget will commence on the 28th February. During those discussions, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 20 minutes for Leaders of Parties and ten minutes for other hon. members. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be quite exceptional. The afternoon of Saturday the 2nd of March will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of the Government to make their replies. After the conclusion of their replies, the Council will adjourn till Monday the 11th March which will be an official day. The voting of grants will commence on Tuesday the 12th March."

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. (a) No. 76, Development, dated 11th January 1929, recording the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th June 1928.

2. List (b) of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1928.

3. Proceedings (c) of the eighth meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 31st January 1929.

The House then adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. on 28th February 1929.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

(a) Printed separately. (b) Vide Appendix VIII at pages 179-181 infra.
(c) Printed separately.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1471 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 122 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2044, Revenue, 3rd September 1928.

Read—the following papers :—

Memorial from the Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association.

From the Director of Survey, dated 31st May 1928, R.O.C. No. 306-R/F.

From the Board of Revenue, dated 25th July 1928, Ref. No. 1922/28-4.

Order—No. 2044, *Revenue, dated 3rd September* 1928.

Miscellaneous

The Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association, has submitted on behalf of the Association a memorial setting forth certain complaints in regard to the resurvey of the old Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district. The Government have carefully considered the representations made in the memorial and the remarks of the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue thereon. They now proceed to pass orders on the several points raised in the memorial.

(*a*) *Inclusion of channel bunds in porambokes.*—The Director of Survey has reported that the channel bunds are substantial structures and that they have been constructed by the registered holders themselves to protect the fields from erosion and damage by the floods and that the trees standing on the bunds have been planted by the ryots. The Collector of South Kanara has also reported that the ryots have been enjoying most of these bunds in the past and that the channels referred to are of little direct interest to the Government. The survey of such bunds as part of the channels was obviously erroneous. The Board of Revenue in its reference of 28th June has recommended that in cases where the area concerned is small, the ryots should be permitted to enjoy the bunds by written orders in each case, and that in cases where the area concerned is fairly large, the demarcation should be done afresh. The Government do not consider that the extra assessment realizable by fresh demarcation would be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. Nor do they consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Director of Survey that the area occupied by the bunds should be roughly calculated and added to the holding. They therefore direct that in all cases except cases where there ar

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on the bunds trees held subject to payment of tree tax, the ryots should be given a certificate in the form suggested by the Director of Survey in paragraph 1 (*a*) of his R.C. No. 310, dated 31st May 1928.

(*b*) *Levy of back assessment and market value on encroachments.*—The Director of Survey has reported that it is not possible to differentiate between cases of real encroachments and cases of defective demarcation at the original survey. Government consider that in such circumstances the excess areas found at the resurvey cannot be treated as encroachments at all. The Board of Revenue is requested to issue instructions to the Special Settlement Officer not to levy back assessment nor to collect the value of the land in such cases. The amounts (if any) already collected on that account should be refunded.

(*c*) *Issue of joint pattas.*—The Director of Survey has reported that the holdings have been clubbed in some cases owing to the failure of the ryots to put up bunds or other marks defining the limits of their holdings. He has proposed to depute a special staff of surveyors to separate clubbed holdings, wherever possible. The Board of Revenue has suggested that the Collector should be asked to make it widely known that if the ryots wish to avoid the clubbing of holdings they should put up ridges or other distinguishing marks before this supplemental survey is done. The Government approve these proposals.

(*d*) *Wrong demarcation.*—The Director of Survey has stated that the principle of equalization of bunds has been applied even in cases where substantial walls have been built around holdings and that demarcation stones have in some cases been planted within the compound walls thereby excluding portions of the walls from the properties of which they form part. He has proposed to depute a special staff of surveyors to set right the demarcation in such cases. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the principle of equalization of bends should not have been so rigidly applied. They direct that the demarcation should be revised and set right and the operations regularized wherever necessary by formal notifications under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act.

(*e*) The other points set forth in the memorandum are adequately noticed by the Director of Survey and the Board of Revenue and call for no orders of Government.

2. In regard to the revision of demarcation ordered in paragraph 1 (*d*), the Government direct that if it is found necessary to move survey stones from their present position and plant them elsewhere, the cost of the labour employed should be borne by the Government

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and that if any additional stones have to be planted, the cost of those stones and of the labour employed in connexion therewith should be recovered from the ryots in accordance with the rules issued under the Survey and Boundaries Act.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Survey.
,, Honorary Secretary, Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalore.

G.O. Mis. No. 173, **Revenue, dated** 25th January 1929.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928.
,, 2326 ,, ,, 4th October ,,
,, 2539 ,, ,, 29th ,, ,,
,, 2555 ,, ,, 30th ,, ,,

From M.R.Ry. K. R. KARANT Avargal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., dated 21st December 1928.

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. G. 133/29-1, dated 10th January 1929.

Order—Mis. No. 173, *Revenue, dated 25th January* 1929.

Miscellaneous.

In paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, the Government stated that, as it was not possible in the South Kanara district to differentiate between cases of real encroachments and cases of defective demarcation at the original survey, the excess areas found at the resurvey should not be treated as encroachment at all and requested the Board to issue instructions that neither back assessment nor the value of the land should be collected in such cases.

In G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 4th October 1928, the Government explained that the excess areas found at the resurvey should not be treated as encroachments merely on the basis of a comparison of the old survey and the resurvey records, but that, where there were other records or satisfactory evidence proving the encroachment, the case should be treated as different and the orders in question should not be applied.

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In G.O. No. 2539, Revenue, dated 29th October 1928, the Government ordered that in South Kanara district porambokes measured according to the state of the ground at the survey should be taken as correct by the Settlement Party, unless it was found by the Settlement Officer on a representation from the villagers that the utility of the poramboke had been prejudiced by encroachments. In cases where such representations were made, proof of the alleged encroachment should be sought in the previous survey measurement if these could be reproduced on the ground. If no proof was forthcoming the poramboke should be deemed to have been correctly surveyed at the resurvey.

In G.O. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 30th October 1928, the Government stated that their orders in paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, regarding the levy of back assessment and the value of the land did not apply to encroachments on accretions and formations in rivers in South Kanara district.

2. The Government observe that there has been some misapprehension as to the general effect and intention of the above orders, and on a review of the whole situation they have decided to issue the following further orders:—

(*a*) The orders conveyed in G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 4th October 1928, are not to be interpreted to mean that when, as the result merely of a comparison of the old and new survey, occupation is found to amount to an encroachment, evidence should then be sought from other sources to show that the occupation is in fact an encroachment. On the contrary, not only should a mere comparison of the two surveys not be made the basis of these charges but no attempt should be made to treat as an encroachment any occupation of land at the disposal of Government unless the occupation is the subject of public representation (e.g., by the ryots in general or local bodies) and is found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. For the purpose of establishing the fact of such an encroachment a comparison of the old and new survey may of course be used as evidence.

(*b*) The position of river accretions is somewhat different and it was in this view that the orders in G.O. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 30th October 1928, were issued. On further consideration however the Government are of opinion that those orders went too far and that there is force in the suggestion that for the levy of back assessment some attempt should be made to balance the gains and losses sustained by the owners of lands which by the processes of nature are subject to constant alluvion and diluvion. They consider therefore that it will be reasonable, in the special circumstances

of these lands, while maintaining the principle that assessment for past years of enjoyment is due, to limit the charge on this account to ten years' assessment and further to permit the Special Settlement Officer to waive even this charge when, and to the extent that, the land gained by accretion is balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding. No payment (other than back assessment) will in any case be demanded on account of the assignment of an encroachment on an accretion.

3. The foregoing orders relate primarily to areas that have been, are being, or are about to be, resurveyed but should be applied *mutatis mutandis* to other areas. That is to say, when in the course of 'supplemental survey' it is found necessary to re-lay the boundary of poramboke or assessed waste land, the principles described in paragraph 2 above should be followed. In regard to boundaries of this class which are not affected by the 'supplemental survey,' the Special Settlement Officer should make no alterations unless representations are received from the ryots or from local bodies. In dealing with such representations the Special Settlement Officer should follow the principles laid down in paragraph 2 above. Alleged encroachments which thus escape the notice of the Settlement Officer will be dealt with in the usual course by the Revenue authorities. The Special Settlement Officer however should be instructed to obtain from the taluk offices as many B and A memorandums as possible and deal with them.

4. Orders will issue separately on the question of the separate demarcation and registration of the lands held under mulgeni tenure.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. K. R. Karant Avargal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
,, the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, M. E. Couchman, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S. (retired).

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Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1476 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 124 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of prosecutions launched by the Police on information received from Inspectors of Motor Vehicles.

District.	Number of prosecutions.	Prosecutions for overloading and mechanical defects.	Prosecutions for breach of other rules, etc.	Prosecutions resulting in convictions.	Income from fines.
					RS.
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	22	8	14	20	790
North Arcot	11	8	3	10	275
Tanjore	2	1	1	2	35
Madura cum Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	96	78	18	69	596
Coimbatore	42	34	8	40	955
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	2	..	..	2	30
Malabar	1	1	..	1	55
Total ..	176	130	44	144	2,736

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1477 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 125 supra.]

Statement showing (a) the total income to the Government from each district for the last two years ending with 30th September 1928, under (i) registration of motor vehicles; (ii) issuing and renewing of Government permits for motor vehicles plying for hire; (iii) half-yearly inspection to motor vehicles plying for hire; (iv) issuing and renewing of driving licences including provisional licences; and (v) issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books; and (b) the total expenditure incurred by the Government for the above period in connexion with motor vehicles and control of motor traffic in each district.

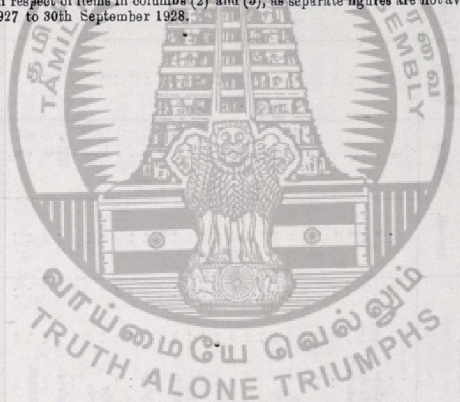
District. (1)	Income. Registration of motor vehicles. (2)	Issuing and renewing of 'G' permits. (3)		Half-yearly inspections. (4)		Issuing and renewing of driving licences. (5)		Issuing and renewing of conductors' pass-books. (6)		Expenditure. (7)		
	RS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	2,188	2,672	0	5,180	8	4,503	0	51	0	1,917	1	0
Vizagapatam	3,396	5,185	2	4,703	4	6,260	0	92	8	4,409	11	6
Godavari, East	3,168	3,989	12	9,414	0	9,001	0	285	0	6,050	0	0
Godavari, West	2,120	1,533	0	3,900	0	4,100	0	5	0	1,460	0	0
Kistna	4,623	2,870	0	5,615	0	5,894	0	100	0	2,525	0	0
Guntur	2,356	1,840	0	4,115	0	5,198	0	56	0	4,149	8	0
Nellore	1,480	2,021	0	8,287	8	4,395	0	161	8	2,209	0	0
Cuddapah	1,302	2,130	0	4,211	0	2,076	0	53	8	2,500	0	0
Anantapur	788	431	0	3,085	0	1,571	0	41	0	2,125	0	0
Bellary	2,096	1,697	0	5,880	0	4,029	0	62	8	6,135	0	0
Kurnool	760	654	0	5,171	0	2,078	0	55	0	3,840	0	0
Madras	37,277	16,135	0	30,700	0	66,832	12	950	8	*1,90,299	11	0
Chingleput	1,400	3,590	0	4,700	0	1,928	0	141	0	4,250	0	0
Chittoor	2,232	2,164	0	6,554	0	2,532	0	116	0	6,520	0	0
North Arcot	3,184	4,956	0	13,670	0	4,347	0	207	0	11,184	5	0
South Arcot	1,512	2,242	0	8,260	0	3,088	0	73	8	8,326	2	0
Tanjore	3,446	‡ 3,468	0	14,671	0	11,044	0	256	0	10,896	3	0
Trichinopoly	8,392	1,881	0	6,565	0	7,621	0	229	0	4,200	0	0
Madura	Vide col. 6	4,966	8	31,388	0	Vide col. 6		† 31,928	10	8,915	4	6

Ramnad	3,288	4,584	0	16,600	0	11,480	0	271	8	Nil.		
Tinnevelly	3,160	7,190	0	22,469	0	8,028	0	90	0	5,518	0	0
Coimbatore	7,544	4,935	8	21,838	8	13,620	0	328	8	7,477	0	0
The Nilgiris	5,348	3,000	0	6,465	8	9,524	0	18	8	4,810	13	0
Salem	3,470	6,160	0	18,459	0	6,343	0	365	0	11,501	12	0
South Kanara	3,752	3,138	0	13,300	0	4,023	0	109	0	10,352	4	0
Malabar	8,822	13,466	0	25,861	0	13,565	0	301	0	6,061	13	0
Mettur	13	106	0	..		113	0	2	0	..		
Total ..	1,17,117	1,07,004	14	3,01,062	4	2,13,193	12	36,350	10	3,27,633	8	0

* Includes cost of control and regulation of all traffic, pedestrian and vehicular.

† Includes figures in respect of items in columns (2) and (5), as separate figures are not available.

‡ From 1st April 1927 to 30th September 1928.



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Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1499 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 136 supra.]

District.	New number of liquor shops opened during 1927-28.			Number of liquor shops closed during 1927-28.		
	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Foreign liquor.
Ganjam	..	3	..	5	..	1
Vizagapatam	1	..	..	2	1	..
East Godavari	..	..	..	2	7	..
West Godavari	4	2	..	1	..	..
Kistna	4	..	..	2	..	..
Guntur	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	5	..	15	4	..
Anantapur	..	4	..	23	4	..
Bellary	1	8	..	6	4	..
Kurnool	..	3	..	..	1	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	..	..	..	3	3	
Chittoor	..	2	..	2	..	..
North Arcot	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tanjore	3	..	..	..	21	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	2	2	..
Madura	..	..	2	..	..	1
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevelly	..	..	3	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	21	1	..	7	..
Mettur	..	..	..	2	2	..
The Nilgiris	..	Nil	4	..	..	..
Salem	..	6	1	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	..	..	3	13	..
Malabar	..	9	..	32	6	..

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1502 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 142 supra.]

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Statement showing the quantity of quinine supplied to each hospital and dispensary including rural dispensaries in Kurnool district between 1st June 1928 to 30th November 1928.

Name of medical institution.		Quantity of quinine supplied between 1st June 1928 to 30th November 1928. LB.	OZ.
Government Headquarter Hospital, Kurnool		24	0
Government Dispensary,	Dhone	6	0
Do.	Koilkuntla	12	0
Do.	Markapur	2	0
Local Fund Dispensary,	Allagadda (taluk headquarters)	6	0
Local Fund Dispensary,	Atmakur	4	0
Do.	Chagalamarri	Nil.	
Do.	Cumbum	2	0
Do.	Gadivemula	2	0
Do.	Giddalore (taluk headquarters)	3	0
Do.	Gudur	1	0
Do.	Kodumur	3	0
Do.	Maddikera	2	0
Do.	Nandikotkur (taluk headquarters)	4	0
Municipal Hospital, Nandyal (taluk headquarters).		1	0
Municipal Branch Dispensary,	Nandyal	4	0
Local Fund Dispensary,	Paniem	3	8
Do.	Pattikonda	5	0
Do.	Pyapali	4	0
Do.	Yerragondapalem	2	0
Rural Dispensary,	Nossam	3	0
Do.	Ulindakonda	2	0
Do.	Veldurti	3	0
Do.	Vorvakal	2	0

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Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1503 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 142 supra.]

Name of agency.	Quantity of quinine supplied.	Date of supply.
		1928.
Kollegal taluk—		
The Christian Mission, Kollegal	500 packets of 20·5 grain tablets.	7th Dec.
Range Officer, Ramapuram	..	..
Do. Kollegal	175 packets.	7th Dec.
Tahsildar, Kollegal	100 ,,	Do.
Health Inspector, Kollegal	25 ,,	Do.
Medical Officer do.	100 ,,	Do.
Do. Local Fund Dispensary, Hanur ..	50 ,,	Do.
Cuddapah taluk—		
Government Headquarter Hospital, Cuddapah	2,000 packets.	16th Nov.
Health Inspector, Cuddapah	100 ,,	22nd Nov.
Ramakrishna Samaj	50 ,,	..
Tahsildar, Cuddapah	300 ,,	21st Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Cuddapah	200 ,,	Do.
Range Officer, Cuddapah	66 ,,	Do.
Rayachoti taluk—		
Local Fund Dispensary, Pulivendla	300 packets.	24th Nov.
Do. Rayachoti	100 ,,	22nd Nov.
Do. Vempalli	9 ,,	24th Nov.
Health Inspector, Rayachoti	150 ,,	22nd Nov.
Tahsildar, Rayachoti	150 ,,	20th Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Lakkireddipalli	150 ,,	Do.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Rayachoti	3 ,,	Do.
Range Officer, Sanipaya	150 ,,	22nd Nov.
Kanigiri—		
Rev. G. H. Brock	300 packets.	2nd Nov.
Tahsildar	200 ,,	Do.
Medical Officer, Pamur	150 ,,	6th Nov.
Do. Kanigiri	500 ,,	Do.
Health Inspector, Kanigiri	300 ,,	Do.
Forest Ranger, Kanigiri	50 ,,	Do.
Udayagiri—		
Rev. F. W. Stait, Udayagiri	300 packets.	7th Nov.
Medical Officer, Udayagiri	100 ,,	23rd Nov.
Health Inspector, Udayagiri	2,000 ,,	7th Nov.
Tahsildar, Udayagiri	300 ,,	Do.
Forest Ranger, Udayagiri	100 ,,	23rd Nov.
Hospet—		
Mr. T. Adrusayya London Mission	50 packets.	5th Nov.
Revenue Inspector, Tornagal, through Tahsildar, Hospet	100 ,,	25th Nov.
Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Hospet	50 ,,	6th Nov.
Medical Officer, Hospet	100 ,,	14th Nov.
Do. Kamalapur	200 ,,	7th Nov.
Do. Kampli	100 ,,	18th Nov.
Revenue Inspector, Kampli	200 ,,	25th Nov.
Vaccinator, Hospet	100 ,,	Do.
Forest Ranger, Hospet	150 ,,	Do.
S. Hanumanthachar, Theosophical Society, Hospet ..	100 ,,	Do.
Revenue Inspector, Narayanadevarakeri	150 ,,	Do.
Health Inspector, Hospet	100 ,,	Do.

Name of agency.	Quantity of quinine supplied.	Date of supply. 1928.
Puttur—		
Rev. S. V. Rebello, Karopady, Vatkody P.O.	150 packets	19th Nov.
Rev. Fr. L. Lobo, Kadaba	200 ,,	Do.
Mr. Felix Huns, Headmaster, Kanyadi	50 ,,	Do.
Salvador Menezes, Headmaster, Panchama school, Ujre	50 ,,	Do.
Rev. D. H. D'Souza, Madanthar	200 ,,	Do.
Rev. M. S. Fernandez, Beltangady	50 ,,	Do.
Rev. Carvolho, Arwa	200 ,,	Do.
Rev. Th. Ritter, Basel Mission, Puttur	150 ,,	Do.
James Andrews, Beltangady	50 ,,	Do.
Rural Medical Officer, Uppinangady	200 ,,	Do.
Health Inspector, Puttur	250 ,,	Do.
Do. Beltangady	250 ,,	Do.
Medical Officer, Puttur	300 ,,	Do.
Do. Sampaje	200 ,,	Do.
Do. Beltangady	400 ,,	Do.
Do. Vittal	150 ,,	Do.
Do. Sullia	200 ,,	Do.
Do. Panja	200 ,,	Do.
Tahsildar, Puttur	400 ,,	Do.
Deputy Tahsildar, Beltangady	500 ,,	Do.
Range Officer, Beltangady	100 ,,	Do.
Do. Puttur	200 ,,	Do.
Do. Uppinangady	200 ,,	Do.
Karkal—		
Rev. Fr. J. B. D'Sa, Moodabidri	100 packets.	19th Nov.
Rev. Fr. A. P. D'Souza, Takkode	100 ,,	Do.
Civil Assistant Surgeon, Karkal	500 ,,	Do.
Health Inspector, Karkal	250 ,,	Do.
Medical Officer, Moodabidri	150 ,,	Do.
Do. Naravi	200 ,,	Do.
Do. Hebri	300 ,,	Do
Tahsildar, Karkal	400 ,,	Do.
Range Officer, Udipi	100 ,,	Do.

Ponneri—

Two thousand and one hundred treatment packets of quinine tablets were sent to the District Health Officer, Chingleput, on 15th October 1928 for distribution in Ponneri taluk. A report on the details of distribution to the respective agents is still awaited from the District Health Officer.

Name of agency.	Quantity of quinine supplied.	Date of supply.
Koilkuntla—		
Government Dispensary, Koilkuntla	35 packets	10th Nov.
Rural Dispensary, Nossam	100 ,,	15th Nov.
Do. Owk	100 ,,	12th Nov.
Health Inspector, Koilkuntla	250 ,,	10th Nov.
Tahsildar, Koilkuntla	250 ,,	20th Nov.
Rev. P. M. Simon, S P G. Mission, R. Jambladinne	200 ,,	16th Nov.
Medical Officer, London Mission Hospital, Mayalur	50 ,,	17th Nov.
Deputy Tahsildar, Owk	250 ,,	15th Nov.

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Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1505 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th February 1929, page 145 supra.]

Articles purchased.	Date of purchase.	Cost. RS.	A.	P.
Machinery	March 1928 ...	1,347	0	0
Iron materials, viz., pipes, flanges, etc.	June 1928 ...	4,557	0	0
	Total ...	5,904	0	0

Details.

One 5 B.H.P.S. type engine.
One number water tank for the above engine 18″ × 36″.
One length of 2½″ belting 25′ long.
One number Worthington type 'A' power pump 6″ × 6″ stock 3″ Sul. 3″ delivery.
One number 3″ screwed type foot valve.
Two numbers 3″ G.I. flanges with standard holes.
Two lengths of G.I. 3″ pipes 40′ long.
One number 3″ G.I. bend.
One number 9″ × 8″ C.I. pulley for 5 B.H.P.
One number bolt fastener for the belt already sent.
Two number 3″ rubber joints.
Eight numbers 2½″ × ⅝″ bolts and nuts with washers.

	RS.	A.	P.
Two number 3″ Glenfield flanges sluice valves at Rs. 33.	66	0	0
Bill No. 1630.			
200 C.I.S. and S. pipes 6″ × 9′-Owg. T. 25-10-0-16 at Rs. 8 per cwt. F.O.R., Adoni	4,081	2	3
1 C.I. 3″ blank fl. for 3″ valve at Rs. 6 each	6	0	0
1 ,, 6″ to 3″ spi. and fl. tapper at Rs. 20 each ...	20	0	0
1 ,, 6″ × 6″ × 4″ S & S tee. fl. at Rs. 30 each ...	30	0	0
3 ,, 6″ × 6″ × 3″ ,, ,, 30 ,, ...	90	0	0
2 ,, 6″ × 6″ × 3″ × 3″ fl. cross ,, 35 ,, ...	70	0	0
6 ,, 3″ blank flanges with 7 numbers rubber washers for 3″ flange joints 28 bolts and nuts for 3″ flange joints at Rs. 6 per set	36	0	0
1 ,, 4″ blank flanges with 1 number rubber washers for 4″ flange joints 4 bolts and nuts for 4″ flange joints at Rs. 7-8-0 per set	7	8	0
2 ,, 6″ S & S. 1/8 bends at Rs. 25 each	50	0	0
2 ,, 6″ ,, 1/16 ,, ,, 25 ,, ...	50	0	0
2 ,, 6″ ,, 1/32 ,, ,, 25 ,, ...	50	0	0
Total ..	[a] 4,490	10	3

[a] Is included in the sum of Rs. 5,904.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide IV—Papers laid on the table of the House, page 165 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1928.

A.—PERMANENT.

Nil.

B.—TEMPORARY.

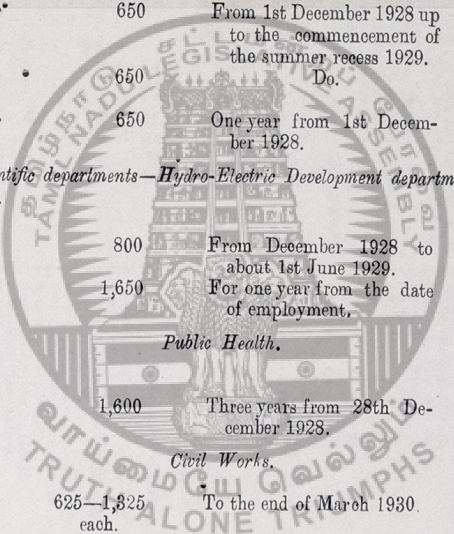
(i) Extension of previous sanctions.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		
	Administration of Justice.		
***Law** (General) Department*—			
Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada.	650	From the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928 up to the end of March 1929.	....
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	From the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1929	....
Additional Sub-Judge and Second Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650 each.	From the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928 up to the commencement of the summer recess of 1929.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Ellore.	650	For one year from 1st October 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Nellore.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judges, Guntur and Bapatla.	650 each	For one year from the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928.	....

B—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(ii) Posts newly created.

Department and designation of post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.		
	Administration of Justice—cont.		
Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	650	For one year from the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevelly.	650	From the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1928 up to 1st April 1929.	....
Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650	From 15th December 1928 to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1929.	....
Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	For one year from 15th November 1928.	....
	General Administration.		
Public Department—			
Special officer for the preparation of the Presidency Administration Report for 1927–28.	Pay in the regular line *plus* Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	Three months from 1st November 1928.	Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Secretary to the Madras Provincial Committee appointed to co-operate with the Indian Statutory Commission.	Pay in the regular line *plus* a special pay of Rs. 250.	From 19th October 1928.	Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, I.C.S., has been appointed Secretary.
Finance Department—			
Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	From 1st October 1928 to 31st March 1929.	Appointment sanctioned in connection with the preparation of the Budget Estimate for 1929–30.



	Administration of Justice.		
Law (General) Department—			
Sub-Judge, Anantapur.	650	Four months from 1st December 1928.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Cuddalore.	650	From 1st December 1928 up to the commencement of the summer recess 1929.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Narasapur.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Mangalore.	650	One year from 1st December 1928.	....
	Scientific departments—Hydro-Electric Development department.		
Hydro-Electric Development department—			
1 Field Engineer (Electrical)	800	From December 1928 to about 1st June 1929.	....
1 Resident Engineer, Glen Morgan Project.	1,650	For one year from the date of employment.	....
	Public Health.		
Local Self-Government Department—			
Specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency.	1,600	Three years from 28th December 1928.	....
	Civil Works.		
Public Works Department—			
3 Executive Engineers, one for the charge of each of the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisions in the Madras, Bezwada and Trichinopoly Circles.	625—1,325 each.	To the end of March 1930.	....


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